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VOL. XX NO. 68 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

NO ILLEGAL METHODS

Nazi Party Spokesman On Prussian Elections

HOPES TO GET 40 PER CENT. OF VOTES

LONDON, March 19.

Berlin.—Nazi expectations of sufficient votes in the Prussian elections on April 24 to enable them to assume power with other National parties were expressed by Captain Goehring, the party's spokesman, to-day.

He said that at least forty per cent of electorate would vote for the Nazi Party.

He denied that Nazi storm troops were kept standing by ready to seize power in the event of Herr Hitler's victory last Sunday and reiterated that the Party did not for a moment contemplate action by illegal methods.—Reuter.

Gandhiji's Blessings To Ahmedabad Widow Re-marriage

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter from Yerravda jail blessing Bhanumati, a young widow, on her remarriage which was recently performed in Ahmedabad.—A. P

"LEAVE INDIA ALONE"

"Observer" & Premier's Pledge

LONDON, March 20.

Commenting on Government's reaffirmation of its intention to make a provisional settlement of communal problem if necesary, the "Observer" says that that fact is sufficient criticism of the theory that all we have to do for India is to leave her alone, but nobody rejoices at such a clear demonstration of need for safeguards.

India's need at present for British justice, impartiality and foresight has never imposed more unwelcome burden on the Imperial Government. It's allocation of rights and powers under new Constitution is certain to evoke complaints in which no regard will be taken of the failure of alternatives but responsibility will not be shirked owing to its weight and risks.—Reuter.

SPORTS FOR SOUTH INDIAN CHILDREN

Parents Spend An Enjoyable Evening At Dadar

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the South Indian residents of Bombay on Sunday when they turned up in large number at King Georges School, Dadar, to witness the sports competition for the boys and girls of the Municipal Tamil and Malayalam Schools in Bombay. As many as 400 students participated in the several feats.

This is the first of its kind held in Bombay by the South Indian residents and the success of the competition is in no small measure due to the efforts of the Standing Committee for Education of South Indian children in Bombay and the spontaneous co-operation of the various teachers of the schools concerned.

Mr. Kripalani, Municipal Commissioner was present and Mrs Kripalani distributed prizes.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed

MADRAS, Mar. 20.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., has been re-elected President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

CONSERVATIVE M.P.'S DEATH

RUGBY, Mar. 19.

Th deah occurred to-day of Dr. Hillman, Conservative Member of Parliament for Wakefield.

At the last election he defeated Labour opponent by 15,881 votes against 11,774.—B. O. W.

LATHI POLICE IN HANGING GARDENS

Tricolour Flag Hoisted On Lamp Post Near Band Stand

THREE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION AT CHOWPATTY

Visitors to the Hanging Gardens were surprised on Sunday evening when they noticed the unusual sight of a posse of lathi police invading the pleasure resort. The appearance of the police was the sequel to a national flag fluttering on the top of a lamp post near the Band Stand.

The flag was hoisted by some young men and remained there for some time. A large number of the holiday crowds in the garden rushed to that spot and sang the national anthem.

The parkman made futile attempts to remove the flag from its place the face of crowds of demonstrators who cheered at the sight of the flag. He then reported the matter to the officer in charge of the Gardens.

The latter, it appears, reported it to the police and soon a posse of lathi police and two officers from the Gamdevi Police Station appeared on the scene. The police removed the flag amidst cries of shame and jeering by the crowd.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED

An attempt to hold a meeting on the Chaupatty sands on Sunday evening resulted in the arrest of two Congress workers one of whom was said to be the "Dictator" of the "D" Ward. Large crowds assembled on the sands to watch the scene, and cheered the "Dictator" and his companion when they were put under arrest by the police and marched to Gamdevi Police Station.

The crowd of spectators then formed themselves into a procession and carrying a national flag with them paraded through Girgaum. When the procession passed from French Bridge the police arrested one of its members who carried a national flag.

FLAG HOISTING ARRESTS AT POONA

Imperial Bank Picketed And Three Youths Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, March 19.

Yesterday afternoon the Imperial Bank of India (City Branch) situated in the "Dane Ali" was picketed. Three youths with National Flags in their hands came in front of the Bank and began picketing. They were immediately put under arrest and removed to Police station.

FLAG HOISTING ARRESTS.

Yesterday evening the daughter of a well-known poet made an attempt to hoist National Flag on the Poona City Municipal Office. She was at once arrested and taken to the Fraskhana.

The same evening a volunteer was arrested for hoisting the National Flag in front of the main door of the Municipal building.

RELEASED WITH NOTICES.

Yesterday Prof. Shanker Dattatraya Jawdeker, Mr. G.D. Gokhale, Mr. Mehendale, Mr. Londe and Mr. Ghule were released from the Yeravda Jail with notices, prohibiting them from taking part in any Congress activities and ordering them to report themselves at the Poona Mamlatdar Kacheri every day.

"BUY INDIAN" LEAGUE FOR CALICUT

(From A Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 18.

A meeting has been convened by some of the prominent citizens of Calicut in order to organise a branch of the "Buy Indian" League and carry on the Swadeshi movement. A Swadeshi Exhibition was held here last year and it was a great success.

The present League movement is gaining an all-Party support.

SEVERAL ARRESTS

Several arrests have taken place during the past week in Calicut, Badagara, Feroh and Cannanore for distribution of Congress leaflets, picketing foreign cloth shops, processions and other Congress activities.

MUSIC AS A NECESSITY OF OUR BEING

Lady Snowden's Scathing Condemnation Of British Neglect Of Fine Arts

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Widespread neglect and disregard of music by "all those in high places" in Britain was criticised by Lady Snowden when presenting Trinity College prizes for music at Queen's Hall She said:

"This is the only great civilised country which has no Ministry of Fine Arts. Government has not until last year or two done anything to subsidise this great art. Music is still regarded as luxury not necessity. In my judgment it is a necessity of our being."—Reuter's Special.

Mysore State Muslim Conferences

MYSORE, Mar. 18.

Mr. A. J. Khaleel, Secretary, Mysore State Muslim Conference writes that it has been definitely stled that the 3rd annual session of he Mysore State Muslim Conference begins on the 15th of June next in Mysore City. Along with it and under its auspices the Educational Conference and Ishayathe Islam Conference also will be held.

Syed Gulam Bheek Nairang, Advocate, Lahore High Court and General Secretary of the All-India Tablegh Conference, Ambala has consented to preside over the Ishayath Islam Conference.

RY. WORKERS DISAPPROVE OF LEAVE RULES

More Support For General Strike

A series of meetings of the B.B. & C.I. Railway workers were held during the last week, near the Parel Loco and Carriage and Wagon Shops, Mahalakshmi.

Sjt. Bhardwaj explained to the workers the new Leave Rules that are being circulated by the Administration and pointed out that in spite of the long-standing demands of the Railway workers the new rules were not at all favourable to the workers.

The Report of the Court of Inquiry was explained and it was pointed out how it has only proved true what the workers had already feared that it was a mere farce. The only effective course for the railway workers was, he added, a general strike.

He moved a resolution sympathising with the Dock Workers in their heroic fight, and assuring them of their full support.

DOHAD WORKERS FOR DIRECT ACTION

Railwaymen's Meeting Rejects Murphy Report

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Mar. 19.

A largely attended public meeting of the Railway workers at Dohad was held last night to consider the report of the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Nandurbarker the Secretary of the Local Railway Union addressing the meeting, explained to the workers the history of the dispute resulting after a labourious task in the appointment of the Court of Inquiry whose report was recently out. The Railway workers were eagerly awaiting the said report thinking that this machinery of Conciliation could bring at least a little success on their side but their expectations were proved to be futile. The Murphy recommendations brought materially nothing for the workers.

BALLOT FOR STRIKE

Now in order to secure redress of the grievances there was no othr way except that of resorting to open direct action and consequently as per mandate of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation it was decided to take ballot to declare strike on the railway.

The next meeting will be held shortly when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Union, is expected to preside over.

ABOLITION OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Nothing More Than Assertion Of Citizens Moral Rights

LONDON, March 18.

Although Mr. De Valera does not intend at present to comment on the statement of Mr. Neville Chamberlain regarding the proposed abolition of the oath and the withholding of land annuities the "Irish Press" a Government organ declares that the Treaty is so worded that the taking of oath is optional. In any case the Treaty has been fundamentally altered by a Statute of Westminster.

Moreover there was not a single mention of land annuities in the Treaty.

It adds the Free State Government seeks nothing more than legal and moral right of its citizens the assertion of which instead of creating bitterness, is necessary to remove it.—Reuter.

DE VALERA AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Duggan Says President Dictated The Present Form

LONDON, March 20.

An extraordinary revelation that Mr. De Valera himself drafted the oath of allegiance which he now proposes to abolish is made by Mr. Eamoun Duggan, Parliamentary Secretary to the President's Department in the last Irish Free State Government and one of the three surviving Irish signatories of Anglo-Irish Treaty.

Mr. Duggan declared that Mr. De Valera well knew that the oath was one of the great stumbling blocks in the way of Ireland getting treaty. "We regarded the matter as so important that before signing the treaty we returned to Dublin to discuss the matter with Mr. De Valera who dictated the form of the oath which was translated into a legal act."

The British certainly regarded the oath as a matter of vital importance. The British Government had evacuated troops and police in return for the oath with Governor-General as King's representative.

Mr. Duggan added that Lord Birkenhead was told that the people of the Irish Free State would not take direct oath of allegiance and Lord Birkenhead agreed to the oath being watered down to its present from.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPING CRAZE AGAIN!

Alert Nurse Foils Attempt Of Intruder Who Escapes In Car

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Highland Park, New Jersey.—A daring attempt last night to kidnap Diana Johnson, two months' old daughter of a wealthy manufacturer whose home is barely twenty miles from Lindbergh's was foiled by the alert nursemaid who was asleep in the child's room. The nurse was awakened at midnight by scraping noises outside the nursery window. Her screams aroused the watchman who rushed up and saw a shadowy form at the top of a ladder outside the window. The watchman fired at the intruder who replied and then slid hastily to earth and escaped in a waiting motor car.

"LONG LIVE MEERUT PRISONERS"

Bombay Workers Protest Against Their Detention In Jail For Over 3 Years

PATHAN STRIKER ON WORKING-CLASS SOLIDARITY

Bombay workers observed Sunday as the "Meerut Day", in commemoration of the third anniversary of the arrest of 31 labour leaders who are now on their trial in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

Processions with red banners and meetings in the Labour area held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, and other Labour organisations in the city, marked the celebration of the day and these demonstrations culminated in a largely attended meeting of workers at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug in the evening.

The meeting was attended by a large number of mill workers including many women workers from the Bombay Woollen Mills who are now on strike. The Dock workers, who are also on strike, marched from their Union's Office in a procession to Lal Baug and joined the meeting at Lal Maidan.

"MEERUT COMRADES" PHOTOS SOLD

Red banners and placards with labour slogans were prominently displayed at the meeting place and a group of the Meerut accused was placed on the dais and garlanded. Photos of the accused were also sold among the audience.

Mr. Abdul Majeed, vice-president of the Girni Kamgar Union and other Labour leaders including Miss Maniben Kara Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Dr. M. R. Shetty, president of the Dock Workers' Union and some workers addressed the meeting.

DETAINED AS UNDER TRIALS FOR THREE YEARS

Resolutions protesting against the detention of the Meerut accused for the last three years and the recent convictions of Labour leaders and the severe sentence passed on Mr. M. N. Roy and declaring that the workers fight for their rights and for the freedom of their country would continue were accepted at the meeting.

"KEEP THE RED FLAG FLYING."

The president in his speech acquainted the workers with the object of the meeting and exhorted them to keep the Red Flag flying which was raised by their leaders who were snatched away from them and were being tried at Meerut.

Dr. Gowande moved a resolution regarding the arrest and detention of the Meerut accused and protesting against the conviction of the ten workers of the China Mill and Labour leaders like Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Kandalkar and others.

Mr. Gaikwad of the G. K. U. seconded the resolution and it was supported by Mr. Joshi.

APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY.

Miss Maniben Kara further supported the resolution and said unless the workers and peasants united and put up a strong fight there was no hope for the country to achieve her independence.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange assured the workers that she would carry on the work whatever the handicaps.

A PATHAN STRIKER SPEAKS.

Mr. Miyan Khan, a Pathan Dock worker, described how badly the dock workers were being treated by their employers and said that there was awakening among them and that was the reason for their going on strike. He appealed to other workers to help the dock workers in their fight to get their demands accepted and thus demonstrate working class solidarity.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, president of the Dock Workers' Union observed that it was the duty of the workers to see that the work they had started was carried to a successful end.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting before it terminated amidst shouts of "Long Live Meerut Prisoners" and other Labour slogans.

"RELEASE MEERUT COMRADES

(From A Correspondent.)

The "Meerut Day" programme of Young Workers' League came out successful on Sunday. Meerut Defence Fund was collected in the morning by the volunteers of the Y. W. L.

A meeting was held in the evening on Fergusson Road, Mr. Philip Anton, General Secretary presided.

A resolution strongly condemning the detention in jail the Meerut Comrades was passed. The resolution demanded the immediate release of all of them.

Mr. Patkar, Mr. Patil, Mr. Tambetkar, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Gokhale and others addressed the gathering.

PATNA MOCHIS STAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATE

Public Meeting Repudiates Dr. Ambedkar's Claim To Depressed Classes' Leadership

(From a Correspondent)

BANKIPORE, March 17.

A public meeting of the Gowaluya (Mochis) of Patna was held on the 13th inst. under the presidentship of Sjt. Gopi Bhagat in Patna City. The gathering was large and representative. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

This meeting condemns in the strongest terms the proposal of separate electorate for the Depressed Classes as advocated by Dr. Ambedkar and strongly support the proposal of joint electorate with reservation of seats in this province as advocated by the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha.

This meeing repudiates the claims of Doctor Ambedkar to the leadership of the Depressed Classes and is of opinion that his demands if conceded would constitute a grave danger for the country in general and our community in particular.

CONFIDENCE IN RAJA.

This meeting asserts that Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, M.L.A. President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association is the accredited leader and representative of the depressed class and this meeting indentifies itself whole-heartedly with the demands put forward by him.

This meeting congratulates Rao Bahadur M.C. Raja on the strong and bold stand that he has interested parties and their endeavours to weaken the age by long solidarity of the Hindu Community creating division amongst the different sections of the Community.

KASHMIR AS PEACEFUL AS EVER

Maharajah's Assurance To Intending Visitors

JAMMU, March 19.

The Publicity Officer Jammu and Kashmir State wires under date March 19.

As numerous inquiries have been received from intending visitors to Kashmir, European and Indian, asking whether it is safe for them to visit Kashmir this year and whether holidays is likely to be interrupted and spoilt by civil unrest and unpleasant conditions, His Highness Government desire to emphasise the fact that conditions in Kashmir are normal and that intending visitors to Kashmir need have no apprehension of any discomfort or inconvenience. Unfortunate hapeenings in January last took place in a remote district of Jammu province. Even there normal conditions are being restored. Intending visitors will find Kashmir as peaceful [illegible] as ever.—A.P.

"DIRECT ACTION" AND BOYCOTT OF R. T. CONFERENCE

All India Muslim Conference Subject Committee Discusses Resolutions

LAHORE, March 20.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference sat for several hours to-day.

Discussions centred round a resolution urging boycott of the Round Table Conference Committees. Several amendments were moved, including one urging "Direct Action" immediately.

Another amendment urged waiting for two months and if by then nothing satisfactory from Muslim point of view happened authorised the Working Committee to start "Direct Action."

Yet another amendment urged that result of the Lothian Committee should be watched before any programme was launched.

About hundred persons including about 60 local delegates were present in the afternoon.

About hundred volunteers of the Ahrar Party followed by a large Muslim crowd paraded the bazaars to-day shouting boycott slogans.—A. P.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME

Rejected By British And Dutch Governments

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The Hague.—One hundred and forty-four different rubber restriction schemes had been submitted during the past two years, most of which were useless, declared a Dutch rugger authority, interviewed by Reuter. He added that the quota scheme had a chance; but a careful examination had proved that the difficulties regarding Malaya were insurmountable. A large increase in the world stocks will result from the situation created by the decision of the British and Dutch Governments.

COLONIAL OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

The Colonial Office has issued a communique on Rubber identical with the Hague communique.

In connection with the British and Dutch Government's rejection of the rubber restriction scheme evolved by the British and Dutch interests, which, it is understood, provided for the restriction of production in European plantations of 45 five per cent. of the 1929 output, and a proportionate reduction in the native output, it is pointed out that the conditions now are very different from those in which the Stevenson Scheme was inaugurated. The United States, the largest consumer, has accumulated an enormous amount of rubber; and the potential output of the world is now much larger.

SQUEEZING OUT OF WEAKEST PRODUCERS?

It is suggested that the decision may be due to disagreement as regards the form of restriction; while it may have been influenced by the fact that no scheme of restriction of the output of any commodity has been successful during the present slump. It is opined that the decision will mean that, failing a rapid expansion of demand, the weakest producers will be forced out of business.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

Over Rs 2000 In Prizes

(SEE PAGE 3.)

RIVER CHAMPIONSHIP

London Rowing Club's Success

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The London Rowing Club retained the Annual Head of the River Championship from Mortlake to Putney, the reverse of the University Boat-race course. The time was 18 minutes and 11 seconds, 137 [illegible]

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QUOTATION FOR SANITARY WORK in Building at Khar Plot No. 431, are invited. Particulars from Messrs. Hate & Master, 54 Medows Street. Closing date 30th March, 1932.
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S. S. TOTTORI MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 20th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th and 28th instant, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. LAMOND,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 15th March, 1932.
4566

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUTED UNDER ACT NO. VIII OF 1929.

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Delhi, 8th November, 1931.

The Lady Canvasser of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to my house to demonstrate the use of a novel and good kind of coal. I have never seen before so cheap and smokeless a coke. It is a mistake that I used Charcoal as a domestic fuel so long. I think that use of this Coke will effect a saving. If you are using Charcoal you should give this coke a trial.

(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Using Soft Coke for fire is very profitable. It is much better than other coal. By using it expenses can be curtailed a good deal. I think every one should burn Soft Coke.

(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni,
Editor, "Hindusthan Times",
Delhi.

For particulars of Soft Coke please write to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2352 of 1931.

LEHERCHAND JOITADAS, a firm .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHIMANLAL JESINGBHAI .. Defendant.

To,
CHIMANLAL JESINGBHAI,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the suit against you claiming from you a sum of Rs. 9,125 with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the 17th December, 1928, till Judgment, costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and that the 13th day of April, 1932, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the same. Please note that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1932.

KHANDVALA AND CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
Bombay 35, Meadows Street,
Fort Bombay.
4584.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2340 of 1931.

BHUDRA OKHA & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
(1) ISMAIL GULAMHUSEIN HAJI BUNDEALLY, (2) FAZAL HAJI BUNDEALLY and (3) ALIMAHOMED HAJI BUNDEALLY .... Defendants.

To,
ALIMAHOMED HAJI BUNDEALLY.
The 3rd defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit inter alia against you for recovery of Rs. 13,904/- with interest, costs and interest on judgment, for a declaration that the plaintiffs have a charge on the property described in Schedule C to the plaint herein, for sale of the said property in default of payment by the defendants of the said amount, for appointment of a receiver and injunction.

AND PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1932, for the hearing of this suit.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1932.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4589.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Meadows St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF BUYING PROPERTY IN SUBURBS.

Sale of a valuable immoveable property at Khar Road on Plot Nos. 107 and 108 on SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Mr. Burjor Nanabhai Marshall the Transferee mentioned in an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 17th day of August, 1931, and on account and at the risk of Balkishondas Damoderdas Seth the Borrower therein mentioned and pursuant to the power of the sale reserved to him the said Transferee under the said Indenture of Transfer or Mortgage and Further Charge and an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of January 1929, and made between the said Balkishondas Damoderdas Seth of the one part and Hormusji Cursetji Mahuvawalla and others of the other part.

All that piece of land together with the messuage or building thereon situate at Khar Road, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement about 1478 sq. yards and known as plot Nos. 107 and 108 in Suburban Scheme No. 7, Khar Road, Model Suburb, and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under 'D' Ward.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rutnagur and Khatkhatay, Attorneys for the said Mr. Burjor Nanabhai Marshall at 5 Military Square, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S ENGLISH HOPE PATENT PARTITION AT BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of G.H. Gadsden (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 22nd March, 1932, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, North Wing, Ballard Estate, Fort, the said insolvent's partition described below:—

One English-make Hope Patent Glass Partition in 5 Pieces with hall doors.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Our clients, Messrs. BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS, are the Sellers and Selectors of Textile Products of various kinds including Crepes. The textile products including Crepes selected and sold are known as "BAWASONS TEXTILE." These textiles have stamped thereon the registered trademark of our clients consisting of the representation of a steamship bearing three flags on one of which is stamped the figure "30" and is surmounted by the expression "Bawasons Textile" and the name of our clients firm and followed by the expression "Registered Trade Mark." A representation of the said mark is given below:—

Bawasons Textile

BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS.

REGD. TRADE MARK.

The crepe selected and sold by our clients bears the above registered trade mark and the undermentioned numbers, viz:—

B. P. S. 505, B. P. S. 505A, B. P. S. 505B, B. P. S. 5050, B. P. S. 5050A and B. P. S. 5060.

The Textiles including crepe bearing the above registered trade-mark and/or numbers have acquired a great reputation in the market throughout India and are commonly asked for and sold either as "BAWASONS TEXTILE" or "BAWASONS CREPE" or "CREPE of 505, 5050 or 5060 Quality" or "Ship Brand Textile" or "Ship Brand Crepe" "Jahaz Chhap" or "Vahan Chhap" textile or crepe.

Our clients learn that inferior textiles and crepes, bearing numbers similar to numbers of our clients and in close imitation thereof with alterations in alphabets following and preceding the same and textile and crepe and bearing a ship in imitation of our clients' mark and closely copying the get-up under which our clients' goods are sold, are sold in the market by various merchants in imitation of our clients' trademarks and numbers and letters. The use of such trade mark, numbers and letters and get-up is calculated to mislead and does mislead unwary purchasers into believing that the goods stamped with the said trade mark and numbers similar to the mark and numbers of our clients are the textiles and crepes selected and sold by our clients or specially manufactured by them.

This is, therefore, to warn the public that any person selling or exposing for sale textiles and crepe stamped thereon and bearing numbers 505, 5050, 5060 or similar numbers with or without any alphabets preceding or following and the trade-mark or brand of our clients or any imitation thereof would be liable to be proceeded against for infringement of our clients' rights to the exclusive use of the same.

Several manufacturers and sellers, on complaint being made on that behalf by our clients, have agreed to abstain from infringing the rights of our clients to the exclusive use of the said mark and numbers.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1932.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY AND CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
4578

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Terukuni Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Tokiwa Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
	5339	1 May	15 May

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Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May

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Tatuta Maru	22000	6 April	12 April
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.

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EFFORT TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN U.S.A.

Balancing Probabilities In Cotton

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York, discuss the American financial situation in the following report dated 18th February:—

COTTON.

At the time of writing, the fairly numerous factors usually discussed in connection with attempts to forecast the price trend of cotton are virtually ignored, the attention of the trade being concentrated on the possible effects which the Government's latest effort to restore confidence in the country's financial institution may have on commodities in general, and on the fleecy staple in particular. We refer to the Glass-Steagall bill which is expected to become law during the next few days.

Briefly, the bill aims to broaden the credit granting facilities of the Federal Reserve System with a view to aiding member banks which cannot at present qualify for advances due to a lack of collateral eligible for rediscount purposes under the terms of the original Federal Reserve Act. The impression prevails in some quarters that following the enactment of the new measure, the Federal Reserve System will be weakened by the granting of inadequately secured loans. It is our understanding, however, that all banks obtaining loans will be required to have their promissory notes fully protected by sound collateral.

An equally important section of the bill is intended to modernize that part of the Federal Reserve Act referring to the reserves which must be maintained against note issues. The Act, as it reads at present, necessitates a 100 per cent. coverage of gold and commercial paper, with the proviso that the gold reserve shall never be less than 40 per cent. of the total. The prolonged decline in business activity, and changing methods of financing have been largely instrumental in reducing the eligible paper held by the Federal Reserve System to about 35 per cent of the total notes outstanding, in consequence of which a gold coverage of 65 per cent. is obligatory. The Glass-Steagall bill does not change the minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent, but subject to a majority vote of the Federal Reserve Board, it permits the substitution of direct obligations of the United States for commercial paper as additional cover. It is estimated that, should the substitution clause be availed of, the country's supply of free gold would be increased by upwards of Dols. 700,000,000, an amount which, by itself, is considered sufficient to meet all conceivable domestic and foreign demands.

From what we have written it will be seen that the new bill offers no justification for fears that the dollar may join the swelling ranks of fiat currencies. We have previously indicated our belief that the Government's primary object in sponsoring the proposed legislation is to restore confidence, for without confidence a buisness revival is not possible. If confidence is restored hoarding will cease, hoarded currency will gradually return to circulation, and trade will be stimulated. So much cotton is used in industrial channels that improving trade would inevitably be reflected in increased consumption and somewhat higher prices would doubtless be seen in spite of the huge available supply.

Hoarding implies a belief in the soundness of the currency hoarded. If this belief should change, resulting in a switch from currency to commodities, the latter might develop pronounced strength, but this possibility seems most remote.

Balancing probabilities, we look for trade buying to give the market good support on declines, and for southern spot holders to become increasingly liberal sellers as prices advance.

COFFEE.

During the period under review, the only market development which was not of a routine character was the intermittent support given to the near deliveries of the 'A' contract, presumably for account of speculative interests in Brazil. Futures on our Exchange are now selling at only small discounts under spots, but if the buyers of March and May 'A' contracts conduct their operations on a large enough scale, it is likely that they may make shorts in those months rather uncomfortable. As far as the later deliveries are concerned, we think that until Brazil acts on its long deferred plan to destroy 1,000,000 bags of coffee monthly for twelve months, a sustained advance is improbable, and we should be inclined to take advantage of fair upturns to make sales.

SUGAR.

Following a decline to new low levels on indications that the Chadbourne plan might be abandoned, and that Cuban and Javanese production during the next twelve months might be much larger than warranted by the world's prospective requirements, our market rallied moderately under speculative buying and short covering. It is now expected that Cuba and Java will arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement concerning future sugar crops which should eventually bring about higher prices, but until negotiations between the two countries have been completed, it would appear advisable to confine purchases to easy markets.

RAW SILK.

Although raw silk deliveries to domestic mills in January amounted to 58,793 bales, the largest total for the month on record, the optimism then shown by manufacturers has not so far been justified by the finished goods, and curtailment of production is now understood to be increasing. Consumption prospects are further beclouded by a strike in the local dress manufacturing industry. However, traders seem to be bassing their current operations on the action of securities rather than on factors more closely connected with the silk industry. We advise caution in following advances, and on good rallies would be inclined to favour the short side.

RUBBER.

The continued failure of British and Dutch rubber growers to agree to some method of restricting production resulted in considerable long liquidation which, together with pressure of c.i.f. offerings from the East, carried prices down to new low levels. The domestic consumption of crude rubber during January rose to 27,962 tons from 21,409 tons in December, the increase being above expectations, but supplies in and afloat for the United States now exceed 400,000 tons and in the absence of pronounced bullish developments, we think that purchases should be confined to setbacks.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The outlook for the Winter Wheat crop continues to be generally favourable, a recent cold wave not being thought to have done any severe damage. However, further crop scares may be expected in the near future. Early in the period under review, a report issued by the Department of Agriculture indicating that domestic supplies of wheat available for export and carryover on January 1st were 74,000,000 bushels larger than at the beginning of January 1931 exerted a bearish influence on sentiment, but bullish confidence revived following the publication of the details of the new banking bill and the development of a more active European demand for North American wheat. Local traders have been the best buyers, partly influenced by rumours that the Government will take constructive action with regard to the Grain Stabilization Corporation's wheat holdings, but in view of the heavy short covering which has taken place, and of the bearish aspects of the statistical position, we think it advisable to await a fair recession from present levels before making purchases. The other grains have been dominated by the action of Wheat. Sentiment with regard to Corn is less bearish than formerly, due to the fact that country offerings did not increase on the least advance, but, pending a decided improvement in the shipping demand, we advise maintaining a trading position.

PORT OKHA MARKET QUOTATIONS AND STOCKS.

March 12.

Java sugar Rs. 5-8-3 per Md., Beet sugar Rs. 5-7-6 per md., G. P. sheets (24 guage) Rs. 12-0-3 and (26 gauge) Rs. 13-0-3 per cwt., m.s. hoops Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt., G. C. sheets 6' to 11' Rs. 11-8-3 and 12' Rs. 12-6-3 per cwt., white paint Rs. 26 and Hubbuck Rs. 41 per cwt., Linseed Rs. 15 per one batia, Hurricane lamps Rs. 25-4-0 per case. Old news paper Rs. 28 per bale. common soap Rs. 17 per case.

Stock:—9652 bags Java sugar, 4289 bags beet sugar, 1562 bdls. G. P. sheet m.s. sheets and circles, 4407 bdle. M.S. hoops, 2866 bdls. G.C. sheets, 215 kegs paint, 210 cases window glass, 48 dms. linseed oil, 81 bdls. copper and yellow metal sheets, 225 vadias wet dates, 101 bales printing paper, 245 hardware cases, 407 cases slate pencils, 378 cases school slates, 476 cases hurricane lamps, 75 cases petroleum stores, 10 cases sewing machines, 173 bales black boards, 351 cases common soap, 762 bags soda ash 7 cases gramophone parts, 200 cases vegetable products, 50 pkgs. earthenware.

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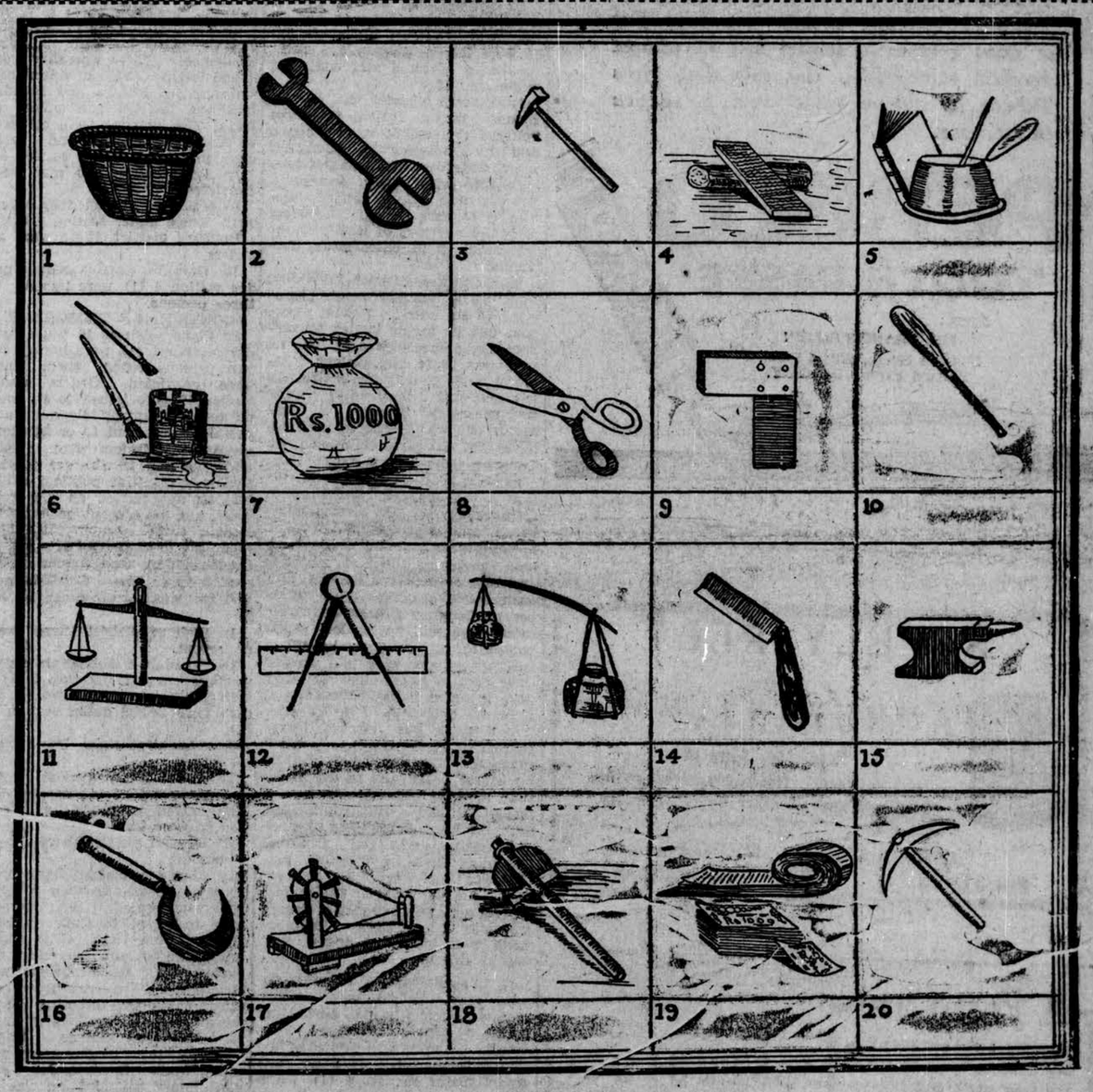

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CONTROL OF TELEGRAMS SENT TO OR BY CONGRESSMEN

ORDERS TO STATION MASTERS TO EJECT AGITATORS FROM TRAINS

Official Report of Administration Of Ordinances In U. P.

Five statements were laid on the table by Nawab Sir Muhammed Ahmed Sa'id Khan, Home Member, on Tuesday in regard to the action taken under the various Ordinances in U. P. in reply to the following question put by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani:—

Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken under each of the Ordinances in force in these provinces district by district, between Dec. 15 and Feb. 14; showing also how many meetings and processions were prohibited, how many were forcibly dispersed, how many arrests were made and how many sentences of (i) fine, (ii) imprisonment and (iii) fine and imprisonment were imposed?

ACTION UNDER U. P. EMERGENCY POWERS ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance was in force in only nine districts of the province, viz., Farrukhabad, Etawah, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Unao, Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, Sultanpur and Bara Banki.

In Farrukhabad district 24 notices under section 5 (1) and 20 warrants of search under section 10 were issued. Twenty-five persons were arrested and convicted under sec. 12.

In Etawah district the annual session of the United Provinces Political Conference was stopped and the Dharamshala, Congress camp, Congress office and Congress "ashram" seized under section 6. Seventy-nine orders under section 5 (1) were issued. Recovery of rent as arrears of land revenue was made in 51 cases under section 4.

In Cawnpore district individual meetings at villages were prohibited in six cases. Police were sent out in motor lorries to prevent these meetings and in no case was there any serious attempt made to defy the police. In one case only a light 'lathi' charge was necessary. The use of one motor car was restricted and a horse, the Congress office and a Congress school were seized.

In Allahabad district under section 4 tahsildars were ordered to collect the rents of a certain number of tenants on application made by zamindars. A few orders were issued under section 5 (1) restricting the movements of leaders. The owners and occupiers of a number of Congress offices and 'ashrams' were told not to let their houses for use as Congress offices and two persons were told to put their cars in police lines as they were being used in furtherance of Congress activities. Under section 8 motor bus owners were warned to avoid carrying Congress emissaries into the 'dehat' though no actual order was issued under that section. Under section 9 zamindars and lambardars and mukhias were directed to exercise their rights under the Criminal Procedure Code in arresting persons guilty of cognizable offences under the Ordinance. Under section 10 a certain number of search warrants were issued. Prosecutions were instituted under section 12 and 13.

In Unao district 10 Congress offices were searched under section 10 and documents etc., pertaining to the no-rent campaign were seized. A press was also searched. The Congress office at Unao was seized under section 6 (1) and three orders under section 5 were issued.

In Rae Bareli district 47 persons were prosecuted in 30 cases. Three orders under section 5 were issued.

In Partabgarh district restraint order were issued to 27 persons under section 5 and two Congress offices were closed.

In Sultanpur district 36 orders under section 5 were issued and five persons were arrested for disobeying them. Forty-one persons were arrested for delivering lectures on non-payment of rent of whom 39 were convicted and two released on apology.

In Bara Banki 52 persons were arrested of whom 32 were imprisoned.

ACTION UNDER ORDINANCE II OF 1932.

In Dehra Dun district one order under section 4 (1) was issued.

In Saharanpur district five orders under section 4 (1) were issued; two orders were disobeyed and the offenders convicted.

In Muzaffarnagar district 28 orders were issued under section 4 (1).

In Meerut district orders for the arrest of 12 persons suspected of revolutionary activities were issued under section 3 (1). Nine of these were arrested, five of whom were released and four are in jail to be prosecuted under section 110 (f), Criminal Procedure Code. Restraint orders were issued to 26 persons under section 4 (1). Two orders were defied and the offenders were convicted.

In Bulandshahr district under section 4 (1) the manager of the Prem Maha Vidyalaya estate was asked to hand over the cash and all accounts. Seven search warrants were issued under section 19. Congress offices at Bulandshahr and Khurja were taken over as police outposts for three months under section 5. Restraint orders were issued to eight persons under section 4 (1).

In Aligarh district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to 14 persons of whom four defied the orders and were convicted.

In Muttra district 12 orders were issued under section 4 (1) of the Ordinance. An order under section 10 was issued to all owners of public motor vehicles, tongas, etc., not to convey Congress workers into rural areas for the purpose of Congress propaganda. Orders under section 12 were issued to all patwaris and village headmen requiring them to report promptly any activity in their circles in connection with civil disobedience. Three warrants were issued for the search of volunteers' 'ashrams' at Muttra and Brindaban and the Congress office at Raya. Two persons were convicted under section 21 and three were prosecuted under section 22.

In Agra district two men were convicted.

In Mainpuri district four orders were issued under section 4 (1).

In Etah district, there were no orders.

In Bareilly district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to three persons.

CONTROL OF TELEGRAMS.

In Bijnor district 15 orders under section 4 (1) were issued. Seven persons defied them and were convicted. Orders under section 15 were issued to all postmasters to control telegrams and postal articles sent to or by Congressmen. Orders were issued under section 16 (b) (c) to station masters that political agitators be not carried on the railways and be ejected or excluded from a train under directions from a sub-inspector of police. Search orders were issued under section 19. The Gandhi Sewa Ashram was seized under section 5.

In Budaun district there were no orders.

In Moradabad district six orders were issued under section 4 (1).

In Shahjahanpur district six orders were issued under section 4 (1).

In Pilibhit district there were no orders.

In Farrukhabad district 73 orders under section 4 (1) and sixteen search warrants under section 18 were issued.

In Etawah district there were no orders.

In Cawnpore district three presses were seized and their printing apparatus sealed. Six persons were restricted to their villages under section 4 (1). The Khaddar Bhandar and Bharatiya Vidyalaya were seized. Orders were issued to the district board education committee directing the removal of Congress flags from all district board schools. Principals of colleges in Cawnpore were called upon to exercise such disciplinary restraint as was in their power to prevent their students from taking part in agitation. Thirteen other orders were issued under section 4 (1).

In Fatehpur district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to 47 persons of whom 11 have been arrested for defying the orders.

In Allahabad district restraint orders under section 4 (1) were issued and orders were issued to the district board to remove the Congress flag from all their schools. Under section 10 (2) the revenue staff in tahsil Handia have been empowered to commandeer transport for the removal of articles attached for arrears of rent. Under section 11 arms and ammunition in the stock of licensed dealers have been removed to the police lines except muzzle-loading guns and gun cartridges. Under section 28 (1) parents of young offenders have been ordered to show cause why they should not pay fines imposed on their sons or wards.

In Jhansi district eight orders were issued under section 4 (1). The chairman of the municipal board, Jhansi, was required by an order under section 4 (1) not to fly the Congress flag over the municipal board office.

In Jalaun, Benares, Azamgarh and Kheri there were no orders.

In Hamirpur district six orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Banda district eight orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Mirzapur district three search warrants under section 18 were issued.

In Jaunpur district 12 orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Ghazipur district eight orders under section 4 (1) of the Ordinance were issued.

In Ballia district two search warrants under section 18 were issued. Orders under section 4 (1) were issued to five persons two of whom were arrested for disobeying the orders.

In Gorakhpur district a few orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Basti district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to eleven persons of whom three were arrested for defying the orders.

In Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal three orders under section 4 (1) were issued in each district.

In Lucknow district orders under section 4 (1) were issued, and four persons were prosecuted for breach of the orders. Three Congress buildings in Aminabad were occupied under section 5. Under section 10 (2) owners and drivers of public vehicles were forbidden to carry Congress workers.

In Unao district eight Congress offices were seized under section 5. Two orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Rae Bareli district seven orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Sitapur district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to four persons three of whom were convicted of disobeying the orders.

In Hardoi district 14 orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Fyzabad district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to five persons, two of whom were convicted of disobeying the orders. Two 'ashrams' were seized under section 5 and four search warrants under section 18 were issued.

In Gonda district an order under section 4 (1) was issued to one person who defied it and was convicted.

In Bahraich district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to 15 persons, five of whom disobeyed the orders and were convicted. A few houses were searched under section 18 and some literature and other papers seized.

In Partabgarh district three orders under section 4 (1) were issued.

In Sultanpur district orders under section 4 (1) were issued to 11 persons of whom three disobeyed the orders and were arrested. Search warrants under section 18 were issued and some papers were recovered and seized.

In Bara Banki district two persons were convicted.

(To Be Continued.)

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SHANTA
SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA & COFFEE
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. BOMBAY

For every cup of boiling water or milk add 3 tea spoonfuls of Shanta and then boil for 5 minutes more

Serve with either milk or cream adding sugar to taste.
Re. 1 per lb.

SHANTA a palatable health drink, taken hot like tea or coffee, is made of cereals. It gives all the body building vitamins, and serves as a tonic restorative. Shanta soothes the nerves, changes your "looks" and "clears" your eyes, eliminates the causes for colds, coughs, sleeplessness, malaria, indigestion, headache and exhaustion, yet it is not a medicine.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11 a.m. Light Music by Himatlal Purshottam; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by G. P. Soman (Dilruba Solo), and P. M. Mungre (Mandoline Solo).

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL —A send-off will be given to Miss Vimal Gadre of the Old Students' Union, who is sailing for London, for Nursery Course to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. in the Ashram Hall.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS: —The Band of the 1st B. N. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. (I) will play at Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) commencing from 6 p.m.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of February 1932 was 3147.

THE RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL:—The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of February 1932:— The total attendance was 5705 out of wich 3214 were males. 1767 were females and 724 were children. 132 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 228 during 25 working days of the month.

B. E. S. & T. CO.'S GROSS RECEIPTS:—The following is a statement of the B. E. S. & T. Co.'s gross receipts for February, 1932: Electric Supply for February, 1932 Rs. 7,52,427; up to the end of February 1932 Rs. 16,07,988.

Traction:

Trams and Omnibuses for February 1932 Rs. 5,22,004: up to the end of February 1932 Rs. 10,71,541

Increase over the same period last year Rs. 85,522 exclusive of supply to Tramways.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and China per S.S. "Gange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Conto Rosso" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday (24th inst.)

BHANDARI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the above Association a meeting will be held to congratulate Mr. M. R. Achrekar, Gold Medalist in Painting, at Kitaye Bhandari Hall Durgadevi, to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. Prof. A. B. Gajendregadkar will preside.

SHAMRAO VITHAL HOUSING COLONY:—In connection with "Shamrao Vithal Housing Colony" at Chandavarkar Road, near Matunga (G.I.P.) station, there will be a special meeting for all Saraswat tenants, in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, will explain the details of the "Rent Redemption and Ownership Housing Scheme," on "Provident Fund System," and Mr. Framji J. Billa will preside.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION: The Exhibition will be opened on Friday (25th instant) at 4 p. m. (S. T.) Stall-holders who engaged stalls are requested to occupy them by the evening of 24th instant.

As there is a great demand for stalls, the Executive Committee have made arrangements for a few more stalls. The plan can be seen at the office of the Exhibition.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONGRESS

The dates announced for the second session of the All-India Depressed Classes Congress, that was to be held in Kamptee, in the Easter Holidays have been changed. The Conference will meet sometime in the last week of April, as suggestions for this change have been received in this Office from the depressed Classes leaders all over India. The dates will be announced later on.

NEW ROAD FOR MALAD

Collector Performs Opening Ceremony

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector, Suburban District, Bombay performed the opening ceremony in the presence of a representative gathering of a new road at Bazar Chawk, Malad on the 20th inst.

The road is to be called Nanabhai Luxumanji Road in recognition of the initiative and efforts of Mr. N. B. Bhuleshkar in having this 'pucca' road constructed at his expense.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Bombay Trade Unions' Replies

At a joint meeting of the representatives of some Trade Unions in Bombay City the questionnaire of the Indian Franchise Committee was considered and the following replies were approved of:

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

(a) This question is put on the assumption that only ten per cent. of the population is to be enfranchised. Our Unions, cannot, however, agree to the proposal which aims at excluding 90 per cent. of the population from exercising their votes. They are strongly in favour of adult franchise, and they considered that it should not be difficult, either administratively or otherwise, to enfranchise every adult in the country and conduct elections on that basis.

(b) Even an electorate based on adult suffrage will be capable of casting an intelligent vote. Our Unions firmly believe that the wider the franchise, the more intelligent would be the voting at the polls. When the number of voters is so limited as can be approached personally there is the probability of the candidates securing votes by bringing one sort of pressure or another to bear on the voters, resorting to back-stair influence, appealing to communal feelings or even bringing such of them as may be amenable to that kind of gratification. Adult franchise would so enlarge the number of voters that the candidates will have to show their past service to the public, and bind themselves by promises of services in future to the electors in public.

This would lead to much public education which is the essence of democracy. To stop short of adult suffrage is to court all the evils arising from a limited franchise, and, consequently, to reach the conclusion afterwards that those who were franchised were not able to cast their votes intelligently.

LEARNING TO EXERCISE VOTE

Even supposing that the voters on the adult franchise basis are found to be casting their votes not quite intelligently in a few elections in the beginning, they will learn to exercise their vote intelligently, and properly afterwards as they get their education in public affairs. The people as a whole will be fit for the franchise not by remaining voteless, but by learning in practice how to exercise their power

(c) As Indian would not be the first country to introduce adult franchise, our Unions think that much is unnecessarily made of the administrative difficulties in the way of that reform. Of course there will be some difficulties but there is no reason to suppose that they would be of an insurmountable nature. These difficulties must be faced. To shirk them is not the proper way in the interests of democracy.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) Our Unions would insist on adult franchise, and believes that it would be practicable and desirable to enlarge the electoral roll to the utmost limit. If at all the number of voters is to be limited, our Unions would suggested that it should be done by applying an age-limit to the voters, and not by applying property or literacy tests. In case a limit to the number of voters is found to be absolutely necessary, our Unions would suggest that only persons between 25 and 60 years of age should be entitled to vote.

(f) As our Unions would not like to have two classes of voters, one to exercise their vote directly and the other indirectly, they would accept as a temporary evil, the group system for all. But our Unions would insist on a definite time-limit after which an unqualified adult franchise should be automatically introduced.

(i) The question does not arise.

FRANCHISE QUALIFICATION

2. (a) Whatever disparity there may be in the operation of franchise qualifications in urban as compared with rural areas, that may be removed by introducing adult suffrage in both rural and urban areas, and, if necessary, by laying down the age limit as mentioned above.

(b) Adult suffrage will enable each community to have a voting strength proportionate to its members.

Our Unions do not, however, believe that it is necessary for each community to be represented in the Councils as a Community. If the peoples' representatives in the Council are to be treated as representatives of their communities, not only would communal differences widen, but communities may also be multiplied by raising small sections of a community to the status of different communities. It would be an unmitigated evil to develop ties the tragedy of Indian educa- and perpetuate communal interests. Only economic interests should be recognised for representation in the Council.

(c and d) Property or education test should not be applied.

(e) Military service men cannot claim special representation, as they have no separate economic interests from the rest of the community. It would, in the opinion of our Unions, be absurd to recognise only military service for representation in the Council when other services are not to be given the same consideration.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

3 (a) Adult suffrage with or without age-limit will enfranchise a sufficient number of women.

(b) In the event of a system of group representation being introduced, women should be included in the groups and separate groups should not be formed for women. Groups should contain both men and women.

(c) Our Unions do not accept the principle of co-option ever for women.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

4. Only the so-called untouchable communities should be included amongst the depressed classes.

If adult franchise is adopted the depressed classes are likely to secure representations of their own choice in the general electorates.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR

5. Nothing short of adult suffrage in general constituencies will provide adequate representation to labour. If adult suffrage is not to be introduced, immediately, it is necessary to provide adequate representation through (1) trade union constituencies, (2) reservation of seats in general electorates where there is a large working class population, so that at least 10 per cent. representation may be secured to labour in all legislatures, Provincial and Central.

REPRESENTATION OF SPECIAL INTERESTS.

5 (a) Our Unions do not favour the retention of the Special interests of the classes who are able to secure representation more than adequate and more than what their numerical strength deserves, in their general constituencies.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

6. (a) Our Unions are not in favour of indirect elections to the Upper Chamber. But, if a higher property qualification is to be applied for these elections, our Unions would prefer to it the indirect election to the Upper Chamber by the members of the Provincial Legislatures.

(b) No.

(c) In Our Unions opinion even in rural areas it is not desirable to adopt indirect elections. The size of the constituencies may be reduced by increasing the number of members in the Assembly.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. P. A. Manker, Assistant Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, to officiate as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the appointment.

Mr. P. A. Manker to officiate as a Presidency Magistrate within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay for the period during which he does duty as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, on return from leave, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. E. E. Turner.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. W. R. G. Smith.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on relief, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. M. E. Guider, reverting.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. C. H. Reynolds, proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the continuance, up to the 31st March 1933 of the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Surat District which is at present held by Khan Bahadur Ismail Kalubhai Desai.

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the continuance, up to the 30th June 1932 (inclusive), of the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Surat District held by Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia.

Dr. (Miss) E. H. Brooks, to be Lady Doctor at the Civil Hospital, Aden, on probation for one year from the date on which she takes charge of the post.

Mr. J. N. Mehta, I.C.S., to do duty temporary as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, and thereafter to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., to officiate as Collector of Broach vice Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay inspected the Bombay Corps of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Overseas) at the Elphinstone High School on Saturday.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF WOMEN PICKETS

Chintamani Urges Judicial Enquiry

U. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED

LUCKNOW, Mar. 19.

The U. P. Council was prorogued after the Bill to amend the Municipalities Act, as amended, was passed. The object of the measure among others is to give more powers to the Chairman to carry on the administration.

Several short-notice questions were asked and answered in connection with the alleged ill-treatment of women pickets at Benares on 11th March. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, leader of the Opposition, who attended for the first time during the present session, urged the Home Member to direct a judicial enquiry as early as possible.—A. P.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Lusitanians "B" Win In Convincing Style

Out of the two matches played in the Tournament on Saturday, one was a draw and in the other the Lusitanians, certainly the finest yet on view in the Tournament carried all before them in their game against the Cathedral High School.

In the first game the Sappers were rather unlucky in having to be satisfied with a draw as they had most of the game throughout the hour and ten odd extra minutes.

The first goal came from the Byculla Rovers within five minutes from the start and if the Sappers had recovered from that early disaster sooner than they actually did the result would have read differently. As it was, the Rovers took every advantage of their position and resolved to sit on the fence. The Rovers backs played a plucky game and game triers as were the Sapper forwards, their efforts to force a decision were successfully rebutted.

The Sides:—

NO. 3 FIELD CO. R.E.—Mallard; High, E. Fabris; D. Fabris, Murphy, Thomas; Wilson, Price, Gidney, Brown, Ford.

BYCULLA ROVERS:—Leo; Ennis, D'Souza; Finn, Noronha, D'Monte; Mariam, Celestin, Edgar, Simon, Longi.

Result:—

NO. 3 FIELD CO. R.E.	1 goal
BYCULLA ROVERS	1 goal

LUSITANIANS "B" VS. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The second was a much better game to watch, the Lusitanians "B" providing a welcome respite from the so much bad hockey recently seen in the Tournament. They are a very promising side and will, doubtless, go far with a little more experience. Their game already shows that finish which long experience alone can give. They are smart runners and their "passing" leaves little to be desired. Above all they understand the value of team work.

They were not, however, the first to score, Shalla opening the account for the Cathedral in the third minute. One more good oportunity came the way of the Schoolboys but Gordon fumbled. After that, however, the Schoolboys had always their backs to the wall, the Lusitanians winning in a convincing fashion.

J. D'Souza equalised for them five minutes from the "breather" and only two minutes after J. D'Souza took them one up. After the interval four more goals were added the last of which was a splendid one-man effort by D'Lima.

The Sides:—

LUSITANIANS "B":—D'Sa, D'Pontes, S. Pinto; Mascarenbas, Francis, Fernandes; D'Lima, E. D'Souza, D'Souza, J. D'Souza, Wenees.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL:—Polly; Harris, Muller; Hopwood, Cohen, Brewin; Brown, Gordon, Boyne, Shalla, Arratoon.

Result:—

LUSITANIANS "B"	6 goals
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL	1 goal

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 P.M.—Ralli Bros. Sports Club vs. St. Andrews High School.

5-30 P.M.:—No. 3 Field Co. R. E. vs. Byculla Rovers (Replay).

GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL: —The inauguration of the new premises of the "Girgaon English School" will take place to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Appa Baug Estate, Queen's Road near Charni Road Station. The Hon. Sir J. B. Kanga will preside.

DR. RAY CHALLENGES SIR F. HUSSEIN'S STATEMENT

ESSENTIAL PURPOSE OF A.-I. MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL WRONG

Indian Medical Profession Will Not Accept Dominance Of British G. M. C.

Dr. K. S. Ray, Secretary Indian Medical Association, has issued the following statement:—

"The All-India Medical Council Bill is of such great importance to the Indian medical profession that Sir Fazli Hussain's statement to a number of journalists cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

It is not so much that the object of the Bill as indicated in the preamble is not intelligible, but that the essential purpose of the Bill is wrong. The first and foremost object in the formation of a medical council for India should be the furtherance of the interests of the medical profession of the country. On the contrary we find that this object has been more or less subordinated to the purpose of conciliating the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Much exception has been taken to this fact by the medical men in India whose feelings can only be fully appreciated by reference to the circumstance that led eventually to the introduction of this Bill.

CHAFING UNDER YOKE.

For many years the medical profession in India has chafed under the yoke of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and matters came to a head when the General Medical Council withdrew recognition of Indian Medical degrees. It is to this Body that Sir Fazil Hussain asks us to submit ourselves, citing as a parallel the case of the Irish Free State. If India were independent, there may have been some hope of acceptance of this position; but in the present circumstances and in view of the facts related above, the large and important independent section of the profession will not again thrust themselves to the tender mercies of the British General Medical Council. I wonder if Sir Fazil Hussain is as ready to admit the Irish parallel in other spheres as he is in this.

Reciprocity in the matter of medical degrees with other countries is important and desirable; but that reciprocity between the British G.M.C. and India should be made a "sine qua non" of the Bill is unnecessary. It is true there may be over 300 Indian doctors practising in the U.K. and numerous others (?) in the British colonies and dominions recognizing British qualifications. But where is the sense of proportion in placing the interest of these Indian doctors against the interest of thousands of others found in India. In any case the existing Indian doctors practising abroad do not stand to be affected, as they already possess necessary foreign qualifications. To suggest that the privilege of practice abroad may grow in value still more when the medical profession in India will become overcrowded savours somewhat of contemplating a bridge before one comes to stream.

BOGEY OF PROVINCIAL JEALOUSY.

In regard to representation, one cannot understand really why the interests of those that finance medicine should be allowed to prevail over the interests of the profession itself. Why indeed cannot the self-governing provinces, the elected representatives of the Universities, of Provincial medical councils, medical graduates and licentiates be entrusted with the task of maintaining a medical register? On what grounds does Sir Fazil Hussain question the capacity for the staff? The bogey of provincial jealousy should not frighten us.

As regards Licentiates it is gratifying to learn that the preamble to the Bill now accept them as medical practitioners throughout the country. The inclusion in the all-India Medical Register should certainly give them a new and better status, and would insure a greater chance of improvement in their training than they have at present. However that may be, Sir Fazli Hussain is not at all justified in contending that their service to their own future. His advice to them to press for improvement of their standards is little more than a pious wish. I may point to the example of Bengal Council of Medical Registration, in which the official attitude towards the improvement of the Licentiates training has been not exactly encouraging. Is not the threat of banning Indian Medical degrees in England overdone? The fact is that Indian medical degrees have now for a number of years not been recognised by the G.M.C. of Great Britain, and the Heavens have not yet fallen.

The British Universities may not consider the consequent loss of revenue to them of any importance, but the German and French Universities are no doubt thankful for the divergence to them of Indian medical students.

NO TOLERANCE OF DOMINANCE

The halting attempt of Sir Fazli Hussain to make out a case for the proposed Bill serves only to confirm the suspicion aroused in regard to the real intention of Government. But so far as the medical profession in India is concerned, they will, under no circumstances, accept the dominance of the British General Medical Council, however disguised."

INDIAN COTTON

Consumption In Mills For Last Six Months

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following, dated Bombay 19th March:—

The statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India is as under:—

(Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India:—
During February 1932: 154,347.
During February 1931: 156,448.
Since 1st Sept. 1931: 1,011,926.
During corresponding period 1930: 957,341.

Indian States:—
During Feb. 1932: 29,363.
During Feb. 1931: 26,555.
Since 1st Sept. 1931: 173,395.
During correspondin period 1630: 165,638.

India—Total:—
During Feb. 1932: 183,710.
During Feb. 1931: 183,003.
Since 1st Sept. 1931: 1,185,321.
During corresponding period 1930: 1,122.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

To-Night! AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

FANNIE HURST'S GREAT NOVEL of MODERN SOCIETY

FIVE and TEN

WITH THE DARING LOVABLE HILARIOUS BLONDE

MARION DAVIES

IRENE RICH, KENT DOUGLAS, MARY DUNCAN

COMING!

THE FROZEN FACED BUSTER KEATON WITH ANITA PAGE CLIFF EDWARDS IN THE COMEDY SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK.

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND WEEK

EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun—Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

During last week thousands of people were unable to obtain seats: So book your seats early at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED. Phone 41561.

SPECIAL FOR HOLI-HOLIDAYS

DON'T FAIL TO SEE! DURING THIS WEEK!!

MADAN THEATRES' UNIQUE TALKING and SINGING DRAMA of DISTINCTION in HINDI

SHAKUNTALA

with

Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30; 8 AND 10-30 P.M.

Extra Show on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.

WEST-END TALKIES

JOIN THE CROWD OF LAUGH HUNTERS TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.!

THE RIALTO

THE FROZEN FACED COMEDIAN A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER HIT

BUSTER KEATON

IN PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD—REGINALD DENNY—CLIFF EDWARDS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932.

DANGEROUS STRIKE-BREAKING

The strike in the Bombay Docks, which has been in progress for the last nine days, does not show any signs of coming to an end, nor is it likely that it will, unless some steps are taken in authoritative quarters to deal with the men's demands in a reasonable way, instead of concentrating attention, as the Port Trust Authorities and the Police seem to have been doing up till now, on rendering assistance to strike-breaking methods. This, instead of breaking the strike, may lead to breaking the peace of the city in a fashion of which Bombay had a tragic and painful experience three years ago. We think it necessary to draw the attention of the authorities pointedly to the potentiality of the danger involved by the importation of Pathan "black-leg" labour in a dispute of this kind. They were deaf to warnings three years ago and it would seem that, far from profiting by the bitter experience of the past, they are allowing events to drift in a way which may again bring very serious consequences.

PROFITEERS IN LABOUR.

The strike, in the first instance, was not a common strike of dock labourers. It began with the "winchmen" and "hatchmen" of a firm of stevedores who, already not exactly distinguished for generous treatment of the labour they employ, sought to take advantage of the depressed times to save a little money at the expense of "coolies" living on the borderland of starvation by reducing wages, both daily and monthly. There was no excuse for this. The profits of stevedores are notoriously very high. They constitute in most instances a typical example of the middleman who profiteers in labour. Apart from this, the proposal to reduce the wages of hard-working and poorly paid men in this instance was the more inexcusable because, whether trade is brisk or not, the stevedore makes his profit on the labour all the same. That, however, is a matter that may be gone into at another time. The point at present is that owing to the selfish and, as we have said, inexcusable action of an individual firm,—holding the contracts, unfortunately, of companies who, in their turn, have no business to be associated with exploitation of helpless workers,—a dispute, which began in a small way has grown to larger proportions and may extend to unmanageable proportions.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TRUST.

The Port Trust Commissioners will say, we suppose, that they have nothing to do with the matter,—that the affected men are not in their employ. As to that, it appears to us a matter for consideration and criticism as to why, when the Port Trust is suffering losses, it should allow outside agencies to have the monopoly of work which brings in a handsome profit and which they could well enough take into their own hands with advantage to the public interest. That, however, is also by the way and a point that may be dealt with on another occasion. Our present concern is to know whether the Government and the Port Trust think they have no responsibility to take some steps to bring about a peaceful and just settlement of a labour dispute which has been provoked by the unreasonable action of individual employers and has its justification in the oppressive conditions of the workers concerned.

A DANGEROUS COURSE.

Instead of that, we find authority exercising itself to assist in breaking the strike without reference to the merits of the dispute. A Sirdar of Pathans, who is notoriously in favour in certain official quarters, is employed to import "black-leg" labour and the strike-breakers enter and leave the docks under police protection; and there is reason to believe that the Port Trust Authorities are also exerting the various methods, open to them,—some of a questionable character—to help the employers. It is eminently a case in which authority should intervene to bring about peace by a proper and reasonable adjustment of grievances, instead of throwing its weight into the scale on one side. Finally, we must again emphasise that this importation of Pathan "black-leg" labour to break strikes has had most unfortunate repercussions in the past and those who are exploiting or allowing to be exploited, the unemployed Pathans in the City in the present dispute in this way are taking upon themselves a very heavy responsibility.

Tragedy Of Education

In his address at the Convocation of the Delhi University Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer rightly condemned the extreme academic and unpractical character of Indian education. It is a tragedy, he said, that we produce graduates for whom there is nothing to do and who can do nothing to add to the country's wealth. He also rightly pleaded for greater concentration on the practical sides of education and cited the example of Denmark and Switzerland, where higher education is adapted to such forms of industrial and agricultural progress as are most suitable to their conditions and natural resources. But he seemed to put the blame for the existing state of things in this country on the wrong party when he added that "in any case the superstition must be killed that it is beneath the dignity or beyond the purview of a man of learning to apply himself to agriculture or to any cottage industry. If Sir Ramaswamy Iyer cared to know and proclaim the whole truth about the "tragedy" of our education, he would have easily found out that already the superstition is nearly killed and that at any rate there are ten times more students ready to join technical schools and colleges than the State cares to accommodate. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer should first lecture the Government on the urgent need for more technical schools.

Of course Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer had to refer to the much discussed topic of students and politics. During the Home Rule agitation fifteen years ago he had something exhilarating to say to students regarding politics. If we remember right, he then ridiculed the idea of adult students eschewing practical politics altogether. There was politics and politics, he would say, and certain political activities were so supremely urgent and so much a matter of national life and honour that it was not only permissible for adult students but their duty to participate in such of these activities as were within their capacities and opportunities. Now more than ever before in the history of the country, politics has become a question of national life and honour, and it is the duty of every Indian, young or old, to do some political service, as distinct from indulging in political speculation, politics being of course understood in a broad but permissible sense. From this point of view a little girl that plies her takli or hawks khaddar or an undergraduate who carries on a vigorous Swadeshi propaganda in his leisure hours does more service to his country in the present crisis than the young man who studies Aristotle's Politics with a view to serving the country later as a learned politician.

But Sir C. P. Ramaswamy's lead to students now is different. He would not mind their being absorbed in "fervently patriotic aspirations and a careful and even passionate study of the problems of life and society." But he would rule out active political service of every description. You wonder why. The learned lecturer flings the following high-sounding words at you:

"I would rather that in the plastic and formative years of youth young men should know of no differences save differences of intellectual perception and intellectual appraisement and that they should be a homogenous community intent solely on acquiring that suppleness and strength of intellectual and moral muscle without which the great adventure of life can never be successfully attempted."

This is somewhat beyond us, though it may testify to the speaker's own suppleness of mental and moral muscle, which has made his own adventure in life a great success in some directions. In some respects at least Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer himself typifies the tragedy of Indian education.

THE POOR MAN PAYS

Interesting revelations of the bourgeois mentality with which some non-official members of the Assembly are gifted were made during the discussion by that body on "economy cuts" on Friday. Sir Abdur Rahim moved a cut of six lakhs-and-a-half under Customs. He rightly emphasized that the general principle underlying economy cuts under various heads is that they represent "the difference between the Retrenchment Committee's proposals and the effect given by Government to them." He also emphasized the unpleasant fact that, "the House suffered from one difficulty, namely, that it could record its decision only on votable items."

Let it be remembered that the non-votable items are many and this fact enables the "Treasury Bench and the official bloc to regard with unconcern the various manoeuvres of the elected non-official members to secure success, in "recording a decision" at least, that Government have not effected drastic retrenchment. But even among the stalwarts of the Opposition there are men like Mr. Ranga Iyer who suddenly reach the surprising conclusion that this recording of a decision is unwise. Sir Abdur Rahim's sensible demand was opposed by this South Indian representative of a U. P. constituency who held that, "it was not right to say that every comma and syllable of the Retrenchment Committee's report should be carried out." With such an ally from the Opposition to support him the Finance Member gathered fresh courage to persuade the House that the Customs being a "revenue producing" department and as he at least thought, "trade beginning to look up now", the staff of this department should not be cut down. In other words, the large number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who monopolise the higher grades of the Custom department are to be retained, while the Indians in the lower ranks of the service have been retrenched.

According to another non-official Indian member of the Assembly, Mr. A. N. Dutt, the choice before Government in matters of retrenchment was whether "to retrench men or cut down the salaries." This humanitarian "preferred a cut in salaries," and declared he "would back the Government" in opposing Mr. N. M. Joshi's motion that the grant under Posts and Telegraphs be refused as a protest against the Government reducing the salaries of postmen when they had exempted lower grade men in other departments." We are not aware that such "exemptions" in other departments are many but it is notorious that Government have meted out grossly unfair treatment to that most useful and efficient class of public servants, the postmen. The Postmen's unions have repeatedly protested against the ruthless retrenchment in salaries, which are low enough, but these protests have gone unheeded, while the bloated number of Telegraph Masters and senior officers in the Postal Department has not suffered appreciably from the retrenchment campaign. Mr. Joshi has steadily championed the cause of the poor postmen. We are glad to note that in Mr. Sykes he found a supporter for his motion to refuse the grant. But we cannot accept the argument which Mr. Sykes advanced. He believed that, "Government had not done all they could to reduce all round the level of salaries comformably with the fall in prices".

What Government ought to do is to cut down the tall poppies and allow the smaller ones to exist, irrespective of the fall in prices. They are concerned about men who draw comfortable incomes and unconcerned when it is a question of reducing by further cuts the already meagre salaries of the thousands of employees on the lower rungs of the official ladder. The policy wins the appreciation of Mr. A. N. Dutt, but the public has repeatedly denounced it and will continue to regard it as a flagrant violation of the principle of equal sacrifices for all, so glibly enunciated by official apologists of retrenchment. The paltry sacrifices in the higher grades of all the departments are not comparable to the sacrifices which have been imposed on the subordinate ranks.

CALL TO BRITISH PATRIOTISM

Place Of Foreign Travel In National Economy

(BY "JE SUIS PARTOUT.")

Whether or not the patriotic Britishers respond to the Nelsonian appeal to forego the pleasures of foreign-travel in favour of the homely ones of spending holidays at home, the British Government ought to be congratulated for remaining invulnerable to the attacks of such vested interests as are likely to be antagonised by adherence to the new slogan, 'Spend holidays at home'.

VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

The Minister who issued this appeal will, no doubt, provoke envy because while he is certainly guilty of preaching the Boycott philosophy in the procedure he adopts, he is happily placed beyond the power of any Ordinances like the Indian. After all, patriotism in England is not a crime although the tourist-traffic interests in foreign countries may feel legitimately alarmed at what, in effect, means a blow aimed straight at them.

Not that the British touristry will respond to this call although it offers an excellent opportunity to the majority of them who could easily make a virtue of the necessity so rationally, if prosaically, treated by that French bourgeois economist, Andre Siegfried. It is, indeed, a well known fact that the travelling-public of Great Britain has been faced with budgetary crises which may well demand curtailment of costly tours—a sacrifice, unquestionably, that must earn national gratitude and vindicate the triumph of the formula of equality of sacrifice.

CASE OF THE "EMIGRES".

The 'rentiers' and other leisured classes of Great Britain have of late proved disappointing to the managers of state tourist departments, hotel-keepers and hucksters of local pleasures in Europe and other countries. The British Minister has, of course, improvised the conscience clause for the benefit of the sick and unsound in health and it is reassuring to find that no medical boards or special police organisations have been created. This sounds, at least to me, like camouflage because, the kind of holiday-maker who travels out of the British Isles can claim to be an invalid in need of change of air and no neurologist, if not an army medical officer, could easily certify him (or her) as being in the A1 condition.

Nor can the whole class be generalised for the purposes of what is pompously claimed to be National economy unless we were to rate British intelligence very low indeed. The British intellectuals, for instance, or members of the middle classes frankly deprecate the rushing-in methods of official patriotism such as suffers the pathetic existence of a large number of the unemployed and the hungry without making any demands for real sacrifices from the parasitic classes. Some English writers, journalists, artists and others of a non-descript class live in foreign countries without getting any qualms of conscience. Why should they?

THEIR DIFFERENCE.

Some of them are persons of moderate if comfortable means who earn their keep, so to speak, by living in a manner innately natural to them. Foreign travel and residence is to them a necessity of material as well as mental being. Their philosophy is that of indifferentism. They are not responsible for the 'mess' that politicians, banks and big industrialists have made of the home politics and they would rather prefer to wash their fine, nervous hands clean of any dirt that may come in contact with them. They are too 'blase' for Nelsonian calls for patriotism—and did they not live through the war nightmare anyhow?

The aldermen's feast, as the late Poet laureate might have said, has never been interrupted even in the worst 'national' crises and the board has groaned under its weight while the hungry-alleys of England's poor waited with patience. Must they not submit to the reduced dole and the misery of unemployment and reduced wages now that the rich are being 'requested' to forego foreign travel? The Englishman's castle is now doubly fortified as Mr. Chesterton might say. They must introduce the 'National Anthem' and 'Home sweet home,' in their community singing.

FORBIDDEN THEME.

And what shall one say of our Maharajas, rajas and other members of the 'rentier' classes? Why did not the Viceroy or some minor luminary trumpet for their special behalf a patriotic call? But, then, it is too dangerous a theme to touch even in the casual, light-hearted manner because one never knows that it would not land one within the holiday-resorts the Viceregal Ordinances have opened up in recent months. Because, Indian patriotism even of the spend-holidays-at-Kashmir variety involves, logically, preaching of the shuddersome Boycott, boycott of British and European tourist and pleasure-resorts ..... Not for me the martyrdom of this heroism: you must really excuse me.

Notes of the Day

Mr. De Valera Knows!

What is called a "stern warning" to Mr. De Valera by Mr. Neville Chamberlain was quite unnecessary and is calculated to create the very bitterness which Mr. Chamberlain appears to be anxious to avoid. Mr. De Valera knows at least as well as does Mr. Chamberlain that the terms of the Irish Treaty cannot be altered by any uni-lateral action. He himself wants bi-lateral action. As such action cannot conveniently be simultaneous, either of the two parties has got to take the initiative in the matter. And Mr. De Valera contemplates the first move, probably because he feels the pinch of the Treaty more than Mr. Chamberlain. Being in a very responsible position with a very small majority, the Irish President will have to listen to argument. But he is about the last person in the world to be moved by threats.

Not Unlawful.

A judicial decision about the lawfulness of hoisting the National Flag is of some public interest, though it may not be actually helpful to many Congressmen. In setting aside the conviction of Dr. Kanuga for hoisting the Flag on the "Independence Day" the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad said: "Neither the Congress nor the hoisting of the Congress Flag has been declared to be unlawful. As the hoisting of the Flag was not in itself an offence, the accused was not bound to remove it. The District Magistrate had not prohibited the hoisting of the Flag." It may be noted that, even if this view should finally prevail, the Magistrate can, according to that very view, penalise the hoisting of the Flag by previously forbiddin its display in the interests of law and order and peace and tranquillity.

Yet Risky.

Even in the absence of a Magisterial order, it seems, the police can take some action against those who display the National Flag. For instance, at Narrapur, where on three consecutive days Swadeshi processions were organised under the auspices of the "Buy Indian League," they were all forcibly dispersed because, it appears from an official report, the processionists were "carrying Congress Tri-colour Flags and singing Congress slogans." The report, however, assures the public that "legitimate 'Buy Indian' activities were not interfered with." The question, therefore, still remains: "Is it illegitimate to display the National Flag?"

Away With The Bauble.

In the course of a debate in the Bengal Legislative Council on a motion urging the immediate introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the Home Member informed the House that it was beyond the powers of the Bengal Government to accept the motion as it went contrary to the decision of the British Government. This official view of the subject is commendable and may well be adopted by other Provincial Governments. That may avoid much unnecessary discussion. Till but a few weeks ago some Nationalists thought that it would be good to transfer more Subjects to Ministers under the existing Government of India Act. But the regime of Ordinances has brought home to every right-thinking person the utter futility of even a wider measure of Provincial Autonomy under what Mr. J.N. Basu called an "irresponsible" Central Government.

"IN UNHAPPY PORTUGAL"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Varella Rodrigues, the author of the articles (In Unhappy Portugal and Portugal's perious finance) published in your paper, has been singled out by some Portuguese papers to be the target of unjust criticism.

Dr. Alves, the Portuguese Consul, has been severely critical in his letter published in this paper. He accuses Mr Varella Rodrigues of writing "in a spirit of hatred, exaggeration and mischief", but anyone who has read his two articles will find that his is a fair and constructive criticism. That he is impartial in his views is evident from the fact that he has publicly paid his tribute to the administration of Governor Craveiro Lopes at a time when a world of unpleasant things are said against His Excellency.

Some of the Goa papers have also been unreasonable in their criticism of Mr. Varella Rodrigues, 'O Diario de Noite" in particular conducted by Mr. Luis de Menezes has classified the publication of Mr. Varella's articles as "a lamentable incident." It says that the attitude of the Portuguese Consul has produced a very good impression on the Goans in British India. How did the journal obtain this piece of precious information? Does it mean to say that the publication of the two articles has totally destroyed whatever popularity Mr. Rodrigues enjoys in this city? It also writes that the Consul "censured" the "Chronicle" for publishing the aforesaid articles—What about so many fire-brand articles that are daily being published in leading journals and reviews in different parts of the world on Spain, Italy, France, Japan etc?

The sufferings of Portugal have to be made known and Mr. Varella Rodrigues in exposing Portugal's political situation has scrupulously fulfilled his journalistic mission.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. GODINHO.

Tipsy-Cake

"Colossal ignorance" says Mr. Fenner Brockway is the only credential of the British Democracy to rule India. Why grumble? Its the best credential they could have.

* * *

A gossip writer in Bori Bunder's pictorial weekly finds satisfaction in the heat-wave that overtook Delhi last week. He thinks it should confound the critics who want the Government to remain in New Delhi through the hot weather. Why stop there? We feel it is a sound argument for migration to Simla a month earlier.

* * *

Another writer in the same journal is perturbed by the early advent of the hot weather in Bombay. He expects a correspondingly early exodus to the famous hill stations of Khandalla, Lonavala and such like giddy eminences.

* * *

But salary cuts and retrospective income-tax, he laments, puts a holiday in the hills out of the question for many people. It does indeed. We are thinking of changing our own annual trip to Mazagaon or Bandra for a permanent departure to Sewri. It is'nt only millionaires who can enjoy the luxury of suicide.

* * *

Delhi was too warm even for the calm, cultured and imperturbable Mr. Jayakar, who fled back to Bombay but found Malabar Hill equally oppressive. So now he has departed to Lonavala which is a bit more Olympian and within easier call of Yerrowada.

* * *

"Sir Joseph Bhore quoted figures seeking to disprove Mr. Ranga Iyer's contention that hundreds of thousands of postal employees had been retrenched. He affirmed that it would take time to give full effect to all retrenchment measures."—Assembly Debate.

Government should be given time to work up to hundreds of thousands.

* * *

"Mr. Yamin Khan reminded the House that Frontier men were guarding India's Gateway."—Assembly Report.

Its all right, but the last word should be in the plural. And its the kind of guardianship that the inmates would like to dispense with.

* * *

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, addressing the Southern India Chamber of Commerce said the R.T.C. had concluded in a way which if pursued to its natural development should "finally solve the problems before the country in a satisfactory way." He went on to say that he hoped a settlement "tolerably satisfactory" would be reached. Here he stopped lest this declining vein of optimism might have reduced satisfaction to vanishing point—as it undoubtedly would have done.

* * *

There was a sensation in the Behar Legislative Council when the Lobby was found to be full of smoke. Fortunately the gas in the Chamber itself proved to be inflammable.

* * *

The Dartmoor Mutineers were complimented by the Chairman of the Bench on their behaviour in Court. This should be a lesson to our own mutineers who seem able to earn nothing but rebukes from the Bench, owing to lack of experience of how criminals should behave in court. No doubt they will learn in time.

* * *

"Then, Sir, another factor is connected with the human mind. I think it is natural on our part, being to a certain extent the colleagues of Government, or, in fact, as we are forming a parental body, that we should support our creature, the Government, when we see that they are in a bad plight. In spite of their extravagance, we look upon Government as our child, and we have to maintain it anyhow, in spite of its extravagance. We cannot, I think in duty bound, cast it away to the winds."—Syed Miran Mahomed Shah in the Bombay Council.

By nursing these delusions and mixing their metaphors and grammar our M.L.C.'s manage to maintain their self-importance.

* * *

Another excerpt from Council proceedings:—

"Dr. J. Alban D'Souza (Bombay City, South): Mr. President, I rise to make an appeal to this Honourable House with all the earnestness at my disposal to request Honourable Members, when covering the ground of the principle of the Bill that is now before the House, to exercise every care so as not to trip into that rather facile pit of giving the dog a bad name in order to be able to hang him."

But that was not all he rose for. There's another three pages of Alfonso's eloquence.

OPEN DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY

Muslim Agitators Emboldened By Outside Ahrar Jathas

MIDDLETON COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

JAMMU, Mar. 17.

The following are detailed conclusions of the Middleton Committee appointed by the Kashmir Durbar:—

From the first the agitation in the State was solely amongst Mohammadans and was based on alleged grievances under which they suffered. My inquiry does not cover an investigation into those grievances but all state subjects now have an opportunity of ventilating their grievances and aspirations before a Committee which is sitting to hear them. For the purpose of this enquiry I assume that the Mohammedans have substantial grievances justifying agitation if carried on peacefully, without contravention of law and without prejudice to others.

MUSLIMS BENT ON ADDING TO COMMUNAL TENSION.

It appears to me that the Musalman allegation regarding the concommunal nature of their agitation was substantially correct in the earlier stages thereof. In Jammu, however, it led to communal distrust and tension during the summer; the desire to obtain more official posts necessarily implied diminution in the number of posts available for other communities and the demand for severe punishment of individuals concerned in the alleged insults to religion was also a feature introducing a communal element. The posters issued by Rajput and Hindu Associations show that members of those communities regarded the Muslim agitation as partly communal and in themselves increased communal feeling. Finally the nature of the mock funeral carried out under the auspices of the Muslim Association on the 29th October clearly demonstrated that Mohammedans were then bent on adding to communal tension rather than the reverse. In my opinion it is idle for either of the two communities to allege that the acute communal tension which arose in Jammu was entirely due to the fault of the other community.

The alleged peaceful nature of the agitation is belied by the form which it assumed; the creation of corps of uniformed and drilled volunteers who openly paraded the streets of Jammu is inconsistent with the Musalman protestations that they only followed peaceful methods. It is true that the Hindus attempted to organise similar volunteers but evidence shows that this was done after those of the Musalmans had come into existense and after the Hindus, rightly or wrongly had begun to consider that the Government was not taking adequate measures to suppress manifestations of force.

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO AUTHORITY.

Whether they had any connection with them or not, the Musalmans in Jammu were undoubtedly encouraged by the in-rush of Ahrar Jathas to believe that the authorities were impotent and therefore to introduce a phase in the agitation which formed a direct challenge to authority. Not only did the Jatha movement encourage the local Mussalmans but it withdrew many officials and many of the police force from their normal duties; it made enormous demands on the energies and resources of the authorities at Jammu and finally it led to the class at top which was the immediate cause of the riot. A review of the position created by the jatha campaign shows that disorganisation within the State and disturbance was the inevitable result; the authorities in British India ultimately took action to stop this trouble at its source; had it been possible to take that action a few days earlier subsequent events in Jammu might have taken a very different course.

NO PUBLIC PRESS IN STATE.

Another cause for disturbance may be found in the absence of any public press within the State, Mohammedan newspapers in the Punjab had been proscribed and it was difficult for the Mussalman public to gain information other than that diseminated by agitators; I am not suggesting that the proscription was unnecessary; for my attention has been called during the course of the inquiry to several extracts from Punjab newspapers which could only tend to create disorder within the State, but the absence of any means for providing accurate news to the public was certainly contributory to the disturbance.

With the inauguration of the processions on the 29th of Octber and 1st of November, the agitation took the form of demonstrations against the Government accompanied by open show of force. In my opinion the local authorities had been lamentably weak in not suppressing the two volunteer movements and the weakness became further accentuated by the failure to disperse the mock funeral procession and by the delay in arresting the leaders of the civil disobedience procession until after their object had been attained by a prolonged demonstration.

The local authorities have indicated that their previous action towards suppression of agitation had been nullified by the temporar ytruce and the general amnesty. The implication is that they were not consulted before these acts of clemency were decided upon; if indeed this was the case it suggests that ever-centralization and distrust of local officials has had the result of lessening their sense of personal responsibility. The Governor has also indicated that he was in constant communication with Kashmir in the days immediately preceding the riot; I cannot say how far his inaction was due to instructions from Srinagar but an efficient and responsible official could surely have represented the urgent need for action in a manner which would have enabled him to have a free hand.

CITY IN FERMENT.

On the morning of the 2nd November the whole city was in an excited state, the Mohammedans were in a defiant spirit owing to the lack of firmness displayed during the past few days and the Hindus were apprehensive that this spirit of defiance would result in uncontrolled disturbance; when the news of the incident at Top became known the probability of disturbance was apparent to all and the position was brought home to the Governor by officials and non-officials of all communities. His failure to take any action even at this final stage, beyond asking officials and non-officials to try and pacify the feeling in the city, cannot be condemned too strongly.

D.I.G. GUILTY OF ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

In my opinion the Deputy Inspector General of Police was guilty of an error of judgment when he took the City Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police to Top and left the city police under the charge of an Inspector but that error of judgment is of small account in comparison with his failure to go to the centre of disturbance immediately on return from Top and his failure to organise such police as were available for action near that centre. The behaviour of other police officials needs little comment. They apprehended danger and considered that the position demanded military control; they all left their posts on various excuses and when the riot occurred, apart from Sub-Inspector Bachan Singh, there was no officer of higher rank than head-constable anywhere in the neighbourhood.

RESPONSIBLE LEADERS NOT INTERESTED.

I do not believe that the more responsible leaders of the Mussalmans desired any clash of the nature which took place and I am satisfied that attempts were made by some of them to induce excited Mahommedans to refrain from going to Top; it is however easy to raise a lawless spirit and difficult to subdue it. The leading Mahommedans and to a lesser extent the leading Hindus had created potential elements of disorder and when disorder broke out they were both powerless to retain it.

The position in the disturbed centres just before the riot broke out was entirely without official control. A very large crowd of Mahommedans including armed volunteers was in the Ghazi Camp and the Residency Road adjacent thereto and there was an equally large mob of Hindus in the neighbourhood of the city Chauk and Raghunath bazar; a small party of Musalman volunteers were at the head of Urdu Bazar close to Ghas Mandi and there was a band of Hindu volunteers in Kanak Mandi. The shops in Ghas Mandi and Kanak Mandi were mostly shut; the latter bazar was practically deserted but some Hindus had collected in Ghas Mandi wondering whether the Mahommedans were going to take out a second civil disobedience procession, and it appears probable that the small band of Hindu volunteers moved up to that place. I think it probable that some abuse was interchanged between the two parties of volunteers and possible that a scuffle occurred but I am convinced that the story, that a huge Hindu mob marched up the Kanak Mandi is a fabrication.

The Musalman volunteers in Ghas Mandi blew their whistles and some men blew a bugle in the neighbourhood of the Ghazi Camp, the Mahommedans from that place rushed in a body up the Urdu Bazar and poured into Ghas Mandi; it is quite certain that the Hindus in that place ran away directly those Mahommedans were seen and that Ghas Mandi was practically deserted when the Musalmans reached it. The City Magistrate had been in his house when the bugle was blown but managed to get in front of the mob just before it reached Ghas Mandi. He was unable to check it and it flooded into that place.

MUSLIM RIOTERS LOOT BAZAR

It is a matter of thankfulness for all residents in Jammu that a section of the Mussalman mob was unable to withstand the temptation of looting; it was the check caused by that looting which, in all probability saved the city from a riot of far more serious nature. The cessation of the advance caused by this looting appears to have allowed some of the excitement to evaporate and the majority of the mob hesitated to attack.

A party of five Mahommedans, however, advanced towards the Hindus in the City Chauk, two at least were armed with swords and I am unable to accept the suggestion that they were advancing in order to have an amicable discussion with the Hindus; it appears far more likely that they intended to lead an attack but were deserted by their followers. To the Hindus it must certainly have appeared that these men were a vanguard of an attack and it is not surprising that stones were thrown upon them.

TRIBUTE TO CITY MAGISTRATE

Much credit is due to the City Magistrate for his efforts in trying to restrain the Mussalman mob at this juncture and it was partly due to those efforts that a hand to hand-fight was averted.

There is no doubt that the Mahommedan mob overtook a few isolated Hindus at the Ghas Mandi and that a few isolated Mahommedans who happened to enter the City Chauk during the continuance of the riot were assaulted by the members of the Hindu crowd.

Very few minutes can have elapsed after the party of five Mussalmans had been routed before the arrival of the cavalry and, directly they were seen approaching, the Mahommedans fled back to the Urdu Bazar; consequently the casualties actually caused during the riot were confined to the isolated persons who were attacked in Ghas Mandi and in City Chauk and to persons who were injured by stones which had been thrown on all sides.

The two most striking points in connection with the actual riot are:—

(a) its comparatively trivial and insignificant nature in relation to the attention which it has attracted and (b) the fortuitous way in which a riot on a large scale failed to materialise in spite of the presence of large hostile crowds and a complete absence of controlling forces.

TOTAL LACK OF CO-OPERATION

I regret that I have been unable to ascertain the truth regarding the alleged messages from the Governor to the troops and the failure to comply with them. Whatever the truth may be it is clear that there was a total lack of co-ordination which resulted in the arrival of the troops being delayed until after the first attack had taken place. I consider that Thakur Atma Singha and Lala Anant Ram, who were sent to the police station to give orders to the troops, were remiss in not taking prompt action to obtain their presence when they found that they had only a few hundred yards to go from the Ajaibgarh lines and there was no crowd between the two to prevent either of these officials himself going to fetch the troops.

FEW ROUNDS NECESSARY.

It is clear that a few rounds were fired after the troops had been in Ghas Mandi for some minutes and after the D. I. G., had arrived. I see no reason to doubt the official version that this was done because stones were thrown at the troops from roofs nearby. The assertion of a man, who was hit during this firing, that some Hindus attacked the house on which he was standing and that he was fired at merely because he shouted is incredible.

The time at which the riot broke out may be fixed fairly closely at 5-30 p.m.; Head-Constable Bhai Singh reached the lines to ask for assistance at 5-15 p.m. and apparently came direct from the Residency Chauk when he saw the mob running up the Urdu Bazar. The Ajaibgarh troops must have reached the Ghas Mandi by about 6-15 p.m. and the telephone message for reinforcements was received at Satwari at 6-30 p.m. The reinforcements arrived the P. Station at 9-30 p.m.; the infantry from Batote, after waiting at the Governor's house, reached the Police Station after 10 a.m. and the infantry were allotted posts about 11 p.m.

It is established that the Ajaibgarh force remained at the Ghas Mandi from the time it first arrived until the military posts were finally alloted and that the troops from Satwari remained at the Police Station and in City Chauk from arrival until allotment of posts.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

It is thus clear that it took the Magistrate and the officer commanding the troops over three hours to decide where to send six cavalry patrole after which they found it necessary to go round the city themselves and spend another hour and a half before being able to post the infantry. During this period they were being interrupted by reports of disturbances in various parts of the city and their work was often interrupted whilst one or other went off with a small party of troops to the scene of alleged disturbances. Even so, the delay was extraordinary and no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming.

From 6-15 until 9-30 p.m., the only places where there were any troops except for small parties sent on particular errands, were the Ghas Mandi, the City Chauk and opposite the police station. During this prolonged period some police were sent on patrol but their numbers were insufficient and the patrols were not organised systematically. I am convinced that it was during this period that the majority of assaults upon isolated Mussalmans and the majority of looting of Mahommedan shops took place.

There is a wide-spread belief amongst Mahommedans that their shops were looted after the troops had been posted and that the troops and police connived in this looting or even assisted in it; in the majority of cases, however, none has alleged personal knowledge of such facts and it is only regarding the looting in Pacca Danga, Sarajan-ki-Dakki and Raghunath Bazar that there is any detailed evidence in connection with such allegations.

The looting in Pacca Danga is proved to have taken place before 7-30 by the existence of the "roznamcha" report taken down by the Lines' Officer on receipt of a telephone message from Head-Constable Alla-ud-Din. The report was passed on to the D.I.G. immediately and he says that he sent a C.I.D. officer to confirm it; yet when telephoning to the inhabitants of Jualka Mohal'a about 10 p.m., he displayed no previous knowledge of the matter and said he would send a man to enquire; in a second message he said that the man had not come back and that as cavalry had been sent to Sarajan-ki-Dakki there was no danger in that quarter; in a third message sent after 11 p.m., he informed those inhabitants that Pandit Maharaj Kishen had told him that there had been no looting in Pacca Danga but that the Musalmans had removed their own goods.

LOOTING IN PACCA DANGA.

There was looting in Pacca Danga certainly, and that in Sarajanki-Dakki, probably, had taken place long before any troops had been posted in that portion of the city but the D. I. G.'s telephone mesages were of a nature to arouse suspicion that no steps were being taken to stop looting and that looting did occur in the presence of troops. I consider it probable that these telephone conversations first started the belief that troops and police connived in looting.

Four witnesses have come forward saying that they actually saw the looting in Ragunath Bazar taking place and allege that cavalry and police were present at the time of this occurrence and two of them state they actually ventured into the bazar which was crowded with disorderly Hindus, I am unable to find, on the unsupported evidence of these four men that troops or police present when the looting took place.

As regards looting in places other than Pacca Danga, Sarajan ki Dakki and Rughnath Bazar, no witnesses have come forward alleging knowledge of anything except the bare fact that looting occurred.

GROSS NEGLECT ON PART OF AUTHORITIES.

Isolated assaults and looting are frequent features during the disturded state following a riot; whilst the looting of a shop must occupy a considerable period of time, assaults can occur quickly and can continue even in well patrolled areas. After full consideration of all the evidence before me I consider that there is no valid reason to believe that the assaults and the looting, which occurred after the riot, took place in the presence of or in the near vicinity of troops. I, however, do consider that the authorities grossly neglected their obvious duty by delaying so long before posting the troops and that this delay was mainly responsible for the events of the night.

There was practically no looting after the night of the 2nd of November. The only allegations before me are that there were thefts in two houses and that one shop was looted some time after the 4th of November this clearly shows that once the troops had entered upon their duties looting was effectively checked. Assaults however continued though with far less frequency for the next 45 hours.

It does not appear to me, that the allegations against the troops have been substantiated by the evidence before me; the few cases in which the troops themselves are alleged to have assaulted witnesses are mostly of a nature indicating that the witnesses themselves may have been at fault.

It is obvious that considerable numbers of Hindus were roaming about various portions of the city up to late hours on the night of the 2nd assaulting Mussalmans whom they chanced to meet. Though most of the damage was done before the troops were posted it is yet apparent that no completely effective stop was put on the activities of these Hindus and that Mussalmans were correct in alleging that the streets of Jammu were unsafe for them except in their Mahallas for some days. In view of the incompetence displayed by the local authorities and by the police before during and immediately after the riot, I do not consider that this failure to suppress the rowdy Hindu element indicates that any person in authority or any member of the State forces was actually convincing in the activities; for that incompetence was such that it would be unreasonable to expect the same officials to control the subsequent situation effective.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS.

My main conclusions may be summed up as follows:—

The Mussalman agitation took the form of open defiance of the authorities towards the end of October and there can be little doubt that the city Muslims had been emboldened by the Ahrar Jatha campaign to adopt this reckless course.

Both Mussalmans and Hindus had created bands of drilled and partially armed volunteers whose presence constituted a further menace to the public peace.

The authorities had been much harassed and a great strain had been put upon the police by the Ahrar activities, the local Governor was ill, and earlier action against agitators had been largely nullified by acts of clemency on the part of the Government; firmness was required to control the situation but none was displayed and necessary precautions were neglected.

The clash at Top augmented the state of tension and after some hours of suspence during which the populace became more and more excited and in which the city was left practically unguarded, a small quarrel or scuffle between parties of volunteers led to a mass advance by Mussalmans into the Hindu trading centre of Kanak Mandi.

Lack of co-ordination between the civil officials and the troops delayed the arrival of the latter until several people had been injured by both the Musalman and the Hindu mobs although no hand-to-hand struggle had occurred between them. The arrival of the troops led to the immediate dispersal of the Mohammedans but no action was taken to disperse the Hindus and many of them formed into bands who attacked solitary Mussalmans and loooted Mohammedan shops during the period of several hours in which the troops were left standing without orders.

Troops were ultimately posted throughout the city but the disorderly Hindus had started upon their retaliatory course of spoliation and violence and it was not entirely stamped out for a couple of days.

The whole disturbance was of such a nature that the presence of a small body of troops, or a body of police under good leadership, would probably have prevented it: in order to escape blame for the later arrival of the troops the true facts regarding messages alleged to have been sent to them have been suppressed by one out of two groups of official witnesses.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

WHO ENGINEERS HARTALS?

MILLOWNERS SHOULD FIND A WAY OUT

BOMBAY, March 20.

There has been a good deal of confusion of thought about the difficulties in getting the shops opened in the Mulji Jetha Market. It is such a convenient excuse when we are inefficient or lazy, to throw the blame on others. It is easier still and plausible when the others happen to be trade rivals. It is significant that in certain quarters repeated attempts are made to create a split between the millowners of Bombay and the rest of India and unhappily some success is being achieved.

WHY HARTALS IN BOMBAY ALONE?

This is the persistent question asked by a local Anglo-Indian journal. Its readers may feel that in the rest of India there are no hartals or picketing and that the premier city is the only one subject to it. If readers will only think a little, they will observe that the story lacks true basis. In the first place, what about the reports of hartals in other cities? Secondly, if there are no hartals in places like Ahmedabad, it is because probably a good deal of organisation of trade interests has taken place there and we have not the peculiar difficulties of Bombay.

WHAT A BAD WAR-CRY.

The journal in question has suggested many times that Ahmedabad interests are manouvering these hartals. It is also said that hartals in cloth markets here makes better profits for the up-country mills. If so, why do not Sholapur and other mills join in the fight against Bombay mills?

WHAT ABOUT OTHER MARKETS?

Granting for argument's sake that Ahmedabad is engineering the cloth market hartals, who is organising the other market hartals? Who is interested in the cotton market and share market and the bullion market and the drug markets? The answer is that it is the difficulties attending trading in the present uncertain conditions. That is why people who usually make a good pile of money each day (and sometimes lose as much) refuse to transact business. It is said that cotton business has gone off to Indore. Is Indore, then, organising the cotton market hartals? It is said that Calcutta is getting the share market business. It is absurd, but does it mean that Calcutta is organising this trouble?

A CHILDISH ARGUMENT.

The whole thing is so entirely childish but repetition of the story supported by undignified outpourings of "Lucifer" and others of that kind, is likely to create the impression abroad that Bombay is rapidly losing its ground. This is not supported by facts. The trade returns show that the decline in Bombay's foreign trade is heavy but not heavier than that of other ports. The mill industry has not been hit by the recent crisis because production is higher than before and if rates are not so profitable, this is due to the peculiar conditions prevailing to-day and this hits all the cotton mills of India.

THE LESSON OF THE INCIDENT

It appears that the lesson of the Mulji Jetha Market incident is dawning on the salesmen of the Bombay mills. I have several times suggested that pure Swadeshi merchants should be segregated in another building or if necessary in some part of the Mulji Jetha Market so that there might be no necessity to close the shops on account of the picketing which is directed against foreign cloth, rightly or wrongly.

CUTTING THE NOSE TO SPITE WHOM?

The present persistence in remaining in this market seems to be a case of cutting off one's nose to spite others. But whom? It is the merchants themselves who lose most. Let them not insist that they will keep their shops closed unless foreign cloth shops are also opened. Let them look after their interests and help the Bombay mills to carry on their work. Or let the mills work out the idea and set the scheme going.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The week's gold shipments amounted to Rs. 1,83,47,285 of which Rs. 98,955 went per s.s. "Malwa" on Saturday and Rs. 85,15,330 was placed on board the s.s. "Letitia" sailing March 24. This makes the total exports since September Rs. 56,34,44,326.

CROSS-RATE PROSPECTS.

In spite of the continuous shipments of gold from India, and the return of foreign money into London, the cross-rate has remained around 36s. The mail papers point out that "an external value of about 15s. for the pound, equal to 365 dollars is thought to be most suitable to the majority of trading interests." If there is any pressure upwards above this level, the Bank of England will buy up offerings of gold currencies. This will mean that, any gold that we might send out will fail to give any strength to the rupee and also that, for some long time, those who hope to buy back the gold at a cheaper rate will live on hope deferred.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return as of the 15th March shows an outflow of Rs. 73 lakhs of silver rupees of which Rs. 50 was against trade bills from the Imperial Bank, Rs. 23 lakhs against currency notes. There has also been an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs in silver bullion being probably melted rupees.

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Peep Into Present-day Japan

WORKING CLASS GROUND BY "CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION"

A SOCIALIST'S IMPRESSIONS

(BY EDO FIMMEN.)

Mr. Edo Fimmen who has been on world tour of investigation for the International Transport Workers' Federation, gives the following account of his impressions, of the conditions of the working class of Japan after his stay in the island for five weeks, in "The New Leader" in Mail Week:—

"Japan is in many respects even more different than the workers of the Western countries imagine her to be. So far as civilisation is concerned, there are probably few European countries ahead of her. The Japanese people are clean, orderly, and well-behaved, in spite of the many policemen, who, with their display of club and revolver, create the impression that the people are ready to rob, fight, and murder in the streets.

But one gets the impression that Japan, although posing as a modern State, is a re-actionary State formed and governed after the shape of Russia forty years ago—ruled by brutal force, with the police as almighty.

RIGHTLESS WORKERS' MISERY

With regard to labour conditions, my impression is that generally speaking they are not so bad as Eastern conditions are believed to be. But they are nevertheless much lower than the conditions obtaining in the more "advanced" and "modern" countries of Europe. Hours of work, outside Government or municipal services, are, as a rule, much longer, wages much lower. Of social legislation there is practically none, although it must be added that several attempts are being made, and not without success, to establish institutions of social welfare. But its basis is patriarchal kindness, some form of Government "charity". The workers have no rights, and the whole system is dependent on some friendly, paternal relations between the Government or the employers and the workers, the Government or the employers being the all-powerful "father," and the workers being the obedient and grateful children.

No workers' home, where board and lodging is cheap, no public baths, barbers' shops, free schools or the like, can be compensation for inadequate wages which cannot buy the necessities of life for the worker and his family. No labour exchange can abolish or lessen unemployment, nor be a substitute for legislation guaranteeing the unemployed a weekly income from official or semi-official unemployment funds. No hospitals, no free medical treatment, can hide the fact that there is no health insurance scheme in Japan.

"VERY CUNNING RULING CLASS."

The ruling class in Japan I consider to be more cunning than the ruling class of any other country. Taking advantage of the comparatively weak position of the Japanese workers, they prevent and hamper united mass action by the workers in the industrial field by handling matters in such a way that the continual direct interest is not obvious, and by keeping labour conditions as differentiated as possible. In some cases the total income of the workers is perhaps not too bad, but it is made up of a very low wage proper, plus all kinds of bonuses and allowances granted for special zeal, loyalty, or other proof that the worker is a good, useful, and law-abiding citizen.

By these tactics the employer in Japan gets out of his workers as much work and energy—that is, as much profit—as possible, as long as he wants to employ him, leaving it to official or unofficial charity to look after him as soon as his services are no longer wanted.

"CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION."

When I talked this matter over with a high Government official, expressing my opinion without restriction, he could not deny the facts, but tried to excuse them by saying that it was so difficult to change the traditions of Japan. This reply naturally is no excuse. On the contrary, I do not know whether changing traditions is more difficult in Japan than elsewhere, but I do know that in a comparatively small number of years Capitalism and its leading persons, supported morally and financially by all Japanese Governments, have changed in the most radical way all Japanese traditions as far as production is concerned. If there were a real will, it would be very easy to change the traditions.

But there is no real will to change traditions which are profitable to capitalist exploitation. And just as these or similar "traditions" have been changed in other countries only as a result of the growing power of the Labour Movement in general and the Trade Union Movement in particular so also in Japan the difficulty in changing the traditions will disappear as soon as the Japanese workers, by their organised industrial power, are able to bring pressure to bear upon employer and Government.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION.

I do not know whether this moment is near or still far away. The answer depends greatly on the further developments of the Japanese Trade Union Movement in the near future. I was impressed by the fact that already some hundred thousands of Japanese workers are industrially organised. I was struck by their fine spirit of class consciousness and international brotherhood. But at the same time their power is very much less than it could be, due to the fact that they are not organised according to their profession or craft, but are divided in practically every profession in half a dozen or more separate Unions, belonging to various Trade Union centres, without any mutual relation, and often fighting each other.

This situation is very deplorable. It deprives the Trade Union Movement of its real power and indirectly helps the employers to maintain their hold over the Japanese working classes. In most other countries the Trade Union Movement has at the outset been divided and split up in a similar way. But, taught by their defeats, the workers in those countries have learned the lesson that only unity gives the necessary strength. It is to be hoped that the Japanese will learn the same lesson without having to pay too heavily.

ON ROAD TOWARDS CLOSER UNITY.

The Labour club which has come into existence during the past year is an indication that the necessity of closer co-operation is being more clearly felt. It is a first step on the road towards closer unity, and the future of the Japanese working classes depends on the achievement of that unity."

COLOURED VISITOR "WOULD RUIN BUSINESS"

London Hotel's Ban And Its Sequel

The coloured nephew of the reigning Prince of Abeokuta, Nigeria, West Africa, who is an Oxford graduate and a student at the Middle Temple, sued a West End hotel at Marylebone County Court, in mail week, alleging that he was refused admission.

Mr. Oluwole Ayodele Alakya sued the New Mansions Hotels Lancaster-gate, W., for £55 damages for alleged breach of contract. He was awarded £12 12s. and costs.

Mr. Austin Farleigh (for Mr Alakya) said he wrote to the New Mansions Hotels, and rooms were engaged.

Mr. Alakya was shown to his room, and had commenced unpacking his trunks, when he was told by the manageress that she was sorry, but they had not room for him.

It came out that the real reason why he was told that was the fact that he had concealed from them that he was a man of colour.

Mr. Alakya, who wore a thin gold bracelet on his left wrist, said his father was a barrister of the Middle Temple, practising at Lagos. He had three brothers studying in England, and a sister at a public school here.

Miss Grace Foster, book-keeper at the New Mansions Hotels, said "I did not expect to see an African gentleman. There had been nothing in the correspondence to suggest it. It was quite English."

Mr. John Thomas Warren, the proprietor, said if Mr. Alakya had mentioned in his letter that he was an African he would never have offered him accommodation.

"It would ruin my business," said Mr. Warren.—The "Daily Herald."

NEW JOURNAL FOR CATHOLICS

Mr. Terence Nunes To Edit "The Gem"

Mr. Terence Nunes is the editor of a new monthly journal entitled "The Gem", an impartial organ of Christians in India, which is to appear shortly. The main purpose of the journal will be to advocate a policy which will lead all sections of the Catholic community into one united body. Mr. Nunes has secured the co-operation and support of several leading Catholics.

ASSET TO BOMBAY

Governor's Tribute To St. John Ambulance Brigade

The following are extracts from the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the inspection of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, on 19th instant.

It is always with special pleasure that I receive an invitation to inspect the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

The year 1931 has not, fortunately, been a year of quite such stirring events and excitements for this Brigade as was its predecessor. The political disturbances, which had given you so many opportunities of proving your usefulness and efficiency in 1930 continued, it is true, for the first two months of 1931, and during this period you again responded readily to the calls which this work provided for you. But after February the disturbances came to an end and conditions in the City reverted to normal. It is, I think, a matter for congratulation that this did not lead to any diminution in your efficiency.

ASSET TO BOMBAY.

I think it is generally recognised how much the City of Bombay owes to the voluntary work of the Ambulance Brigade, and, although efforts have been made for political, or even more undesirable purposes, to detract at times from the value of the work you have done, I am sure that all citizens of Bombay, whose opinion is of value, fully recognise have in the St. John Ambulance Brigade. For myself, at any rate, let me assure you once more, on behalf of myself and of the Bombay Government, how much we appreciate the excellent work that you have done and how very grateful we are for the time you give to the necessary training to make yourselves efficient and for the very large amount of useful work performed.

For you, indeed, virtue is and must always be its own reward, and I think that perhaps one of the greatest benefits which you confer on this City is the example of unselfish service that your work provides. You share the great traditions of a world-wide organisation. It is up to you to hand them on untarnished, to draw inspiration from the glorious traditions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and to add to its fame and reputation by your own efforts and example. This is a big responsibility, but it is also a glorious heritage.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In the course of the annual report of the institution read by the District Superintendent Major W. Nunan on the occasion it is stated:—

The year 1930 had been one of great anxiety, which continued until the "Delhi Pact" was signed on the 5th March 1931. It was earnestly hoped that the peace, which had returned after two years' strenuous work would last and give respite to our members. Unhappily, that was not to be and the renewal of political disturbances entailed frequent calls upon the services of the Brigade.

In spite the fact that various ambulance organisations have recently come into existence, the members of the District have maintained their traditions and their work show steady increase.

INJURED TREATED.

The total number of cases of injuries treated during the year was 413. Of these, 135 were treated by the Parsi Ambulance Division, 62 by the Hindu Division; 62 by the Bombay Cosmopolitan Division, 46 by the Jewish Division; 35 by the Radiant Club Division; 28 by the People's Union Division; 15 by the Parsi Nursing Division; 16 by the Ahmedabad Division and 13 by the Maratha Division.

PATIENTS AND INVALIDS.

During the year under report, 614 patients and invalids were removed from one place to another (including removals of 20 injured persons during the disturbances incident to the civil disobedience movement). Of these 512 were removed by the Parsi Ambulance Division 67 by the Surat Cosmopolitan Division; 21 by the Hindu Division; and the rest by other Divisions.

COMPETITIONS AND CAMPS.

First Aid competitions were held by the Parsi Ambulance and Parsi Nursing Divisions and the Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division for various shields, cups, and medals.

Camps of Instruction were held by the Parsi Ambulance Division and Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division during the Easter holidays and Christmas vacation respectively.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY

Proposed Co-Ordination

The Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute took a successful lead in arranging a meeting of all Co-operative workers in all the Districts in the City on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the office of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Fort, Bombay, when Professor V. G. Kale, presided.

The meeting considered the very important question of co-ordinating activities in the different Districts in the city with a view to have a common programme applicable to all the local conditions in the city, and also discussed whether it would be possible for them to carry on the work of the Institute in the city with one Central Office, instead of four smaller offices so as to ensure efficiency, and to effect economy in their recurring expenditure in the present unsatisfactory financial position of the Institute.

Mr. K. J. Dubash, the Chairman of the Divisional Institute, who introduced the subject, gave figures to prove that all the Branches in the city were lavishly spending on Establishments leaving a very small amount for propaganda work, which was the legitimate work of the Institute, and suggested that the work, if convenient, should be carried on by co-ordinating the activities, by (1) centralising funds and by (2) amalgamating offices, and by quarterly or other periodical meetings of all the different Managing Committees and so on.

GRADUAL CUTTING DOWN OF SUBSIDY.

Professor Kale, in his presidential address, explained the attitude of the Government towards the Institute and informed the members present that the Government have been gradually cutting down the subsidy of the Institute, and within three years they have reduced it from Rs. 34,000 to Rs. 18,000, as they appeared to think that the Co-operative Institute was a superfluous Agency in the Co-operative Movement. Government appear to be very keen to levelop the District Supervising Boards and to feel that the work done so far through the Institute could be carried on through this new Agency. It was for the supporters and representatives of the Institute to consider now how to adjust their constitution and resources to the changing conditions. They in Bombay, if they chose, could make themselves self-supporting and self-reliant, and thus welcomes the move in Bombay to bring about the co-ordination of work amongst themselves. The trend of development outside Bombay seemed to be in the direction of local organisation, and of making divisional boards consultative bodies, and this tendency could not be ignored. The whole question of the constitution and functions of the Institute was so to say, in the melting pot, and it was necessary to take this factor into account.

Many prominent workers contributed to the debate including Mr. Rane, Chairman, Girgaum Institute, Rai Saheb Mehta, Chairman, Fort Institute, Rao Bahadur Talmaki, Mr. J. K. Parulkar, and Mr. Jadhav, and gave their reasons for the co-ordination and centralisation, and also views were expressed that such a co-ordination if effected, would ensure them better economy.

Rai Saheb Mehta (on behalf of the Fort and Mr. Jadhav (on behalf of Dadar) opposed to co-ordination on the grounds that local interests would cease.

TWO PROPOSITIONS.

The meeting had two propositions before them.

(1) That in view of the present financial position the work of the Districts should be taken over by the Division as a temporary measure till the finances improve.

(2) (a) The Office of the Fort Institute be shifted to Head Office and they should pay a reasonable rent to Head Office.

(b) That the staff and peons of Head Office should be at the disposal of the Fort.

(c) That the Fort Propaganda Officer should also work in the suburbs. His work should be defined in consultation with the Division.

(d) That the Divisional Propaganda Officer should work for Girgaum, Dadar and Parel.

Notes were taken on both the propositions, when it was ascertained that the majority of the members present were for the second proposition, but it was suggested that the propositions should be sent to the Districts to get their constituent views and it was agreed upon.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK!

ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAYS BY SEEING WITH YOUR FAMILIES THIS ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DRAMA IN HINDI LANGUAGE.

SOME OF THE SCENES ARE IN BEAUTIFUL COLOURS.

BILWA MANGAL

OR

BHAKT SOORDAS

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AGA HASHAR KASHMIRI

Every Day During the Week at 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

(DHOBI TALAO).

EXPERIMENTS WITH CALL-BELL

"Suggestion" Of A Spirit-Friend

(CONTRIBUTED).

It is desirable to keep the public informed about the experiments with the spirit Call-Bell regarding which they have been intimated. It should be borne in mind that every spirit does not know how to operate it, any more than every person could operate radio station equipment. Since the preparation of the apparatus it rang for the first time by the efforts of Subhadrabai, the late wife of Mr. Rishi.

On the third day after the above experience when Mr. Rishi and Mr. A. V. Jaykar were talking about the apparatus, it rang once indicating the presence of a spirit. They expected the usual spirit-guide, Olia, as they were talking about him, and thought that per chance he might have come; but on resorting to the Ouija Board they found that the bell was rung by Subhadrabai.

The next experience was far more interesting and convincing. On Sunday, the 13th instant when the seance was attended by over a dozen persons, Adi a spirit friend was requested to try the apparatus. He consented to do so but added that it would take about half an hour to succeed. It was 6-35 p.m. when he began the attempt and just after 7 p.m. the bell began to ring not only once but several times, and was heard by all the sitters who were quite surprised to hear the automatic ringing.

An interesting feature of the seance that evening was that the spirit-friend suggested certain changes in the apparatus especially in the tying of the wire round the prisms. He drew a figure on the Board showing the exact way of tying it. He was an expert electrician during his earthly life, and it seems that his knowledge of electricity greatly helped him in the matter.

MEHER BABA

Leaving For West On Thursday

BOMBAY, March 20.

Meher Baba, the Indian Spiritual Leader, who is observing seven years' vow of silence, leaves India on a crusade to England and America, on board S. S. "Conte Rosso", on 24th instant.

He has already established ashrams in both the countries, and his intention is to start a movement to break down barriers between the existing religions.

He is at present staying in Chowpatti and every afternoon he is bidding farewell to his disciples from all over India.—A. P.

"OBJECTIONABLE" RESOLUTION

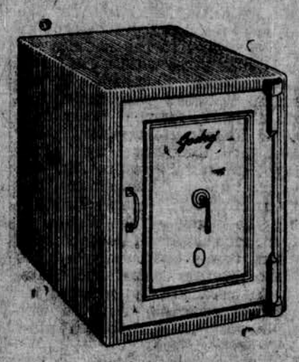
Calicut City Fathers And Non-British Petrol

(From A Correspondent).

CALICUT, March 18.

The Calicut Municipal Council had passed a resolution to purchase non-British petrol for the Municipal motor lorries. One Councillor wrote to the Collector protesting against the resolution. The Government sent a memorandum to the Chairman calling upon the Council to show cause why the resolution should not be cancelled.

The memo was discussed at the last meeting of the Council which passed another resolution that "the Council is unable to show cause as the communication from the Government does not specify in what respect the resolution was in excess of the powers conferred on the Council under the Act and the Council requests the Government to specify its objection to the resolution so as to enable the Council to forward its explanation."



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In 1912 the Indian Postal Department had to purchase a large number of fire-proof Safes for the protection of Savings Bank ledgers in the Post Offices in India and Burma. So they held a fire test of Safes of different makes in July of that year in Calcutta at which were present the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, the Government Chemist and other high Government officials. The test proved conclusively the immense superiority of Godrej Safes to those of other makers and we received the first big Government order for 372 fire-proof Safes amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees.

The Postal Department then wanted strong burglar-resisting Safes for the "Safes" they were using were too frequently disposed of by burglars and had to be replaced. So they got their Engineers to investigate the merits of our Safes for baffling skilled safe-burglars and being fully satisfied have purchased thousands on thousands of GODREJ'S BURGLAR-RESISTING SAFES.

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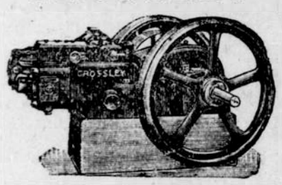

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LACK OF ACTIVITY IN GILTS EDGED MARKET

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 18.

MONEY

Money rates continued steady with call funds quoted between 5 and 5½ per cent. The demand was partly due to the large applications for intermediate bills amounting to Rs. 237.75 lacs owing to the fear of reduction in the yield which was to some degree borne out when Government raised the tap rate by two annas to Rs. 98-12 as from the 16th instant. The maturities during this period amounted to Rs. 286.50 lacs. The Trade demand shows a small increase of Rs 40.09 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one to two months 4½ per cent. Three months 4¾ per cent and six months 4 per cent.

The Bank has borrowed half a crore against inland bills, the total under this head now outstanding being Rs. 4 crores. Advances to Government for Ways and Means are unchanged at Rs. 13¾ crores and the cash balance of the Bank is still in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 9 crores. So long as the Imperial Bank does not repay its loan from the Paper Currency Department the Bank Rate will not be reduced under the 6 per cent. level.

THIRD REDUCTION

The Bank of England discount rate was reduced by 1/2 per cent. to 3½ per cent. with effect from the 17th. It is a step in the right direction as it will tend to check the undesired inflow of short term funds in the London money market. This is the third reduction within one month, the first two being a full one percent. each. This constitutes a record in the history of the Bank of England.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th March 1932 shows a small decrease of Rs. 2.51 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 8,3743,000 as compared with Rs. 9.32 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.35, a decrease of 0.14 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 3.09 lacs. Rs. 4.11 lacs and Rs. 38.54 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 8.40 lacs to Rs. 7.33 crores and other deposits by Rs. 8.52 lacs to Rs. 61.34 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET

The gilt-edged market lacked the activity manifest during the past few weeks and prices showed recession all round largely as a result of profit taking. 3½ per cent. Paper declined gradually to Rs. 61-2 but closed a shade steadier at Rs. 61-8. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan receded to Rs. 98, 1935 to Rs. 97, 1933 to Rs. 100, while 1939-44 loan steadied to Rs. 89-8. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 closed at Rs. 100-8 and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 99-10. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 103 and Treasury Bonds due 1935 at Rs. 102 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 68-14 while 1934-37 kept steady at Rs. 89-2. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan showed no change at Rs. 77-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 96-14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled quite steady for near position while forward delliveries were a shade quieter. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6-1/8d. with buyers at 1s. 6-5/32d. Business in the local market is restricted and the strength is largely a reflection of conditions in the outside markets where a fair amount of gold export bills is reported to be continually on offer Towards the close an additional factor of strength was the large application for sterling to Government at 1/6-1/8 and the allotment of but 7 per cent. Merchandise exports in all markets continued restricted. The following figures may be found of some interest: The total merchandise exports for the months September 1931 to January 1932 amount to Rs. 68.71 crores as against imports of Rs. 48.99 crores leaving a surplus exports over imports of Rs. 19.72 crores while the next exports of bullion during the same period amounts to the large figure of Rs. 42.15 crores. The following are the forward rates:—March 1/6-3/32: April 1/6-1/16: 1st to 15 May 1/6-1/32; 16th to 31st May 1/6 for June-July. 1/5-31/32.

A press communique of the 15th instant states that £1,855,000 sterling were purchased during the week ending 12th March 1932 and since 1st April to-date £36,980,000. The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £00.027,804, of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

GOLD.

In the gold market prices remained fairly steady during the week in consonance with the London New York cross rate ready being quoted around Rs. 27-14 per tola. The volume of business was comparatively small owing to arrivals from up-country having fallen off at lower levels. In the forward market small business was transacted and was largely in carry-overs. The total exports of gold by last week's mail amounted to Rs. 659,452 per s.s. "Naldera" and Rs. 138,24,423 per s.s. "Maldavia." The daily offtake is no better than 2000 to 3000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at 1-1|2 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns declined from Rs. 17-12 to Rs. 17-9 both for ready and 17th March settlement. The quotation for gold in London kept steady during the week at 114s. the closing being 114s. 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28 and Rs. 27-13 both for ready and 18th March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 355,223 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The volume of business transacted in the silver market both for ready and forward deliveries was of a hand to mouth nature and prices tended to be lower. Ready declined from Rs. 57 to Rs. 56 and the local offtake shows no improvement whatever at about 35 bars a day, while stocks on hand remained almost unchanged at about 12,000 bars, the major portion of which being Indian Mint silver. In Shanghai the tael after rising to 1s. 10d. closed at 1s. 9-11|16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 18-7|16d. and 18d. for ready and 18-9|16d. and 18-1|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57 and Rs. 56 for ready and 29th March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 40 bars and Rs. 9,488 in coins.

ANNUAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total amount of silver imported into British India since September 1931 to February 1932 amounted to only 11.453 million standard ounces, a part of which has already been re-exported owing to the fact that prices in the local market have persistently remained under import parity. It does seem curious that stocks of Indian Mint silver keep on mounting particularly in face of the fact that gold exceeding Rs. 50 crores in value has been exported, which must have relieved at least partly the distress existing amongst the agriculturists. Furthermore, there has been a definite movement up-country of rupee coins from the treasury, which itself is a sufficient proof that the large quantity of Indian Mint silver accumulated in Bombay is not distress silver. It is obvious from the above that smuggling of silver on an enormous scale continues undetected into British India from various land frontiers and unless strict vigilance is exercised by the authorities to stop this, the revenue budgetted from this source (about Rs. 160 lacs for 1932-33) will only partially materialise. It is also quite clear that although the up-country offtake of silver from the local market is very small, the demand is being met from this source.

SHARES.

The share market was rather dull during the week with only restricted turnover. Investors are still keeping aloof and the small business that was transacted was mainly inter-bazar. Cotton mill shares declined somewhat on weak raw cotton prices. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 671|4-678|12; Century Rs. 213|12; Central India Rs. 271|4; Crescent Rs. 55|10-53|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 317|8-318|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 340-338|12; Kohinoor Rs. 121|4; New Great Rs. 133|12; Pearls Rs. 178|12-180; Simplex Rs. 13|12-16|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 210-208|12.

The miscellaneous section was also inactive. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 24|8 to Rs. 22|12 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 285. Tata Hydros receded from Rs. 118|12 to Rs. 116|14, while Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 761|4 to Rs. 787|8. Tata Power shares gained about Rs. 10 to Rs. 442|8. Alcocks declined from Rs. 113|12 to Rs. 100-10 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 338|12 to Rs. 327|8. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 107|8, while Bom. steams were unchanged at Rs. 183|12 Bundi Cements showed little change at Rs. 14|8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 186. Katni Ordys. eased somewhat from Rs. 158|12 to Rs. 150 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 525. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij is quoted at Rs. 633|12xd. and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 600-10. Other share show little alteration.

Imperial Bank shares receded from Rs. 1020 to Rs. 1015 and Contributories from Rs. 252|8 to Rs. 248|12. Bank of India shares declined from Rs. 90xd. to Rs. 86 xd. and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14|14.

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Sir C. P. R. Iyer's Stimulating Delhi University Convocation Address

The tragedy of Indian Education is that we produce graduates for whom there is nothing to do. The State can employ a limited number, said Sir C. P. Rama Swamy Iyer delivering the Convocation address of the Delhi University on Saturday.

The superstition must be killed that it is beneath the dignity or beyond the purview of a man of learning to apply himself to Agriculture or Cottage industries.

The time has come, said, Sir C. P. R. Iyer, when Universities have to harness themselves to the service of the State, so as to train men who will be producers instead of critics or lookers-on.

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, delivering the convocation address of the Delhi University to-day, said:—

"The discharge of the duty that has been entrusted to me of addressing the graduates of the year would have been a task as easy as it is highly appreciated and most responsible if I could have followed in the wake of my predecessors after congratulating those who have to-day stepped beyond the thresh-hold of their studies into the wider world of active endeavour and professional careers equipped for their onward march with the sustenance provided by this great Institution and certified to be duly qualified for the journey.

VISIBLE EXPRESSION OF INDIA'S CAPITAL.

It fell to them to emphasise that the establishment of the Delhi University formed an integral part of the scheme for the transfer of the head-quarters of the Government of India and to declare with the Marquess of Reading that this University was a visible and practical expression in the capital of India of the highest influences for intellectual and moral culture. My predecessors also hoped that great libraries and research laboratories would spring up in connection with this University. They dwelt with loving pride upon the influence of the Delhi environment and those historical memories—Hindu and Moslem and those traditions of scholarship and wise patronage of the arts, which would form the back-ground or the atmosphere of the University.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

"It is true that during the nine years that have elapsed since the foundation of the University, its development has been rapid and noteworthy. There were only three Colleges in 1922 when the University was started whils: there are seven to-day including a college for women and a Commercial College. Readerships have been established in Economics and in Philosophy and the number of students on the rolls of the University is nearly 2,000, although it must be confessed that the Degree and Post-Graduate classes have remained more or less stationary for some years past. The University training corps has been an unqualified success and the present battalion, though hampered by lack of training grounds, has evoked much enthusiasm in the matter of recruitment. The corporate activities of the various institutions allied to the University have been most praiseworthy.

LACK OF FUNDS.

But all this having been said, it cannot be ignored that this Convocation meets at a somewhat critical stage in the history of the University. Although I have been a Member of the Court of this University, I cannot pretend to have kept in touch with all the recent developments in connection with it; but a perusal of the Annual report of 1930-'31 discloses serious matter for thought. Page after page of that report furnished evidence of the hampering effects of a lack of funds. Proposals for strengthening the teaching staff of the University have been held up for want of finance. The Law Hall has suffered on account of want of play-grounds and although owing to enlightened private philanthropy a Readership in Economics has been started, the flow endowments has not been very marked. Very drastic retrenchment schemes are in the air and far from pursuing a policy of expansion we have to curtail our programme and deny ourselves many essentials of University life.

INADEQUATE RESOURCES.

At such a juncture as this it would be shortsighted not to recast one's ideas on the basis of realism and an adaptation of means to ends. This University is partially unitary, supervising and regulating the work in a number of Colleges with independent-Governing Bodies and as a University it was, perhaps, constituted from resources inadequate to its fullest growth.

RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.

First, comes the great importance that is attached to corporate life and to the residential system as the best means of building up character and comradeship and the qualities that make for true citizenship. The scholarly habit moreover is a function of wise teaching and beautiful and reposeful surroundings and he is a narrow critic who disparages the value of the clusters of wonderful grounds and buildings that have contributed to the distinctive character of academic life in many countries.

FULNESS OF LIFE CONDITION OF CULTURE.

The second feature is the reallsation that higher education is not solely concerned with the assimilation of facts and figures but is based upon an all-round development of human personality and that a University, according to its very derivation, is all-embracing and its underlying purpose is to develop every side of life, artistic as well as literary and scientific; or, in other words that a University fails in its objective if it does not give a wide-choice of intellectual interests outside the immediate course of studies, if it ignores the craving of the human mind for beauty of colour and form and the rhythms of poetry and music. Fulness of life is a condition of culture and drabness in scholarship is not a merit but an avoidable evil. The truly educated man has no intellectual antipathies though he may have affinities—he has preferences but no exclusions.

NO DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.

Lastly there is the recognition that is afforded by modern Universities of the truth that duplication of effort should be avoided amongst the various institutions for higher education. In India this lesson is especially valuable. We rejoice that new Universities are springing up in many Provinces but one would prefer that each of these Universities were individual not only in tradition and background but individual in their studies and research. If each University devoted itself to some special subject or group of subjects suited to its locality, or the history, circumstances and aptitudes of the people whose interests it serves, we shall be able to do more in the aggregate than is possible at present, with much less expenditure of money and energy.

SPECIALISATION OF STUDIES.

There are many reasons why this University situated in this capital city may concentrate on the study of languages and the scientific study of politics and Economics. If such an object be kept in view the student would go to specially equipped centres for his special studies rather than to an ill-equipped college or University where everything is sought to be taught and taught inadequately.

CREATING FACULTY.

Speaking at one of the Annual Conferences of the English Universities Dr. Myers of Manchester describes in this manner a very common type of University student: "They speak and what is more serious they think of having "done" a play of Shakespeare or the theory of Valency or some other subject. This attitude is rather of the kind that one might have towards some physical achievement such as running a race or climbing a mountain". Expressed otherwise, the object and the intention of a University should be the creation of a faculty or attitude which has been styled "awareness", namely, the appreciation of the forces—that play upon us, physical and psychic, and the responsiveness and adaptation to the environment in terms of art and science and music and culture and harmonised life. The possession of a degree, therefore, does not and cannot primarily mean that certain conditions have been fulfilled but rather that a habit has been inculcated.

UNIVERSITY'S AIMS.

The aim of the University should be not to bring into existence a student who has passed the climax of his intellectual powers at the age of 20 or 25 but one whose aptitude has not been forced like a hot-house-plant but has been allowed to develop from within so as not to eliminate the vitality needed for future growth. I often wonder if the system of "viva voce" disputation that prevailed in ancient India and has been a feature of many European Universities is not one of the most effectual remedies for this disease.

TUTORIAL INSTRUCTION.

Adequate tutorial instruction supplementing mass lectures is in consequence necessary in order to evolve the right type of education product. Weakness in general knowledge and the over-crowding of the Universities with students who are not adequately equipped for University careers in truth result from the absence of that intimate contact between the teacher and the taught which has been the characteristic of the best variety of Universities throughout the world. Such intimacy of life and thought between the preceptor and the student would bring about the elimination of the unsuitable categories of student and the diversion of young men at an early age to careers better suited to their capacity than those afforded by their present attempts, would thereby be set free for better educational uses and the best men from the point of view of the Universities could be selected more thoroughly and trained better so as to subserve the widest national interests.

GURUKULA EDUCATION.

It must not be forgotten that although the old Indian University of Nalanda is reported to have had thousands of students drawn from all parts of the country and even from China yet the teaching was on the basis of the Guru Sishya Paramparya—a theory of instruction which is as fully recognised in Oxford and Paris and Cottingen as in the ancient and modern Gurukulas of India.

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

The tragedy of our Indian education is that we produce graduates for whom there is nothing to do. The State can only employ a limited number. The industrial and commercial activities which absorb most of the educated young men elsewhere are still in the making. There is as yet very little liquid capital to start industries on a nation-wide scale and in this posture of affairs less and less attention has perforce been devoted to education in its purely academic or speculative aspect. Notwithstanding the incalculable cultural value of such learning greater concentration is inevitably necessary on the positive and practical sides of education. The time has come when the Universities will have to harness themselves to the service of the State so as to train men who will be producers instead of critics of lookers-on.

In any case the superstition must be killed that it is beneath the dignity or beyond the purview of a man of learning to apply himself to agriculture or cottage industries.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Some of my predecessors have spoken of the deleterious effects resulting from the active participation of students in schools and colleges in the politics of the country. My plea for the abstention of the student from such activities as distinguished from fervently patriotic aspirations and a careful and even passionate study of the problems of life and society, is based on a different consideration altogether. All politics and all the business of life tend, to a greater or less extent to divide men into groups and parties. I would rather that in the plastic and formative years of youth, young men should know of no differences save differences of intellectual perception and intellectual appraisement and that they should be a homogenous community intent solely in acquiring that suppleness and strength of intellectual and moral muscle without which the great adventure of life can never be successfully attempted.

Let our educational centres be true Ashrams from which are banished all contentions save those of the acquiring intellect and all hatreds soul of shams and falsehoods.—A.P.

Remove film before teeth decay

Film is the enemy of teeth—one of the chief causes of decay. Fight it with this special film-removing tooth paste.

If you were to allow your teeth to go even one day without brushing them, a coating of film would form and hide their natural brilliance. Your teeth would become dull and unattractive. You could easily see this ugly coating by looking into the mirror or feel it by rubbing your tongue over your teeth.

The new cleansing and polishing material in Pepsodent Tooth Paste gently removes this film and reveals the clean enamel surfaces of your teeth. Besides removing this dull coating, Pepsodent polishes teeth to a sparkling brilliance. It does these two things with perfect safety because its cleansing and polishing material is soft—yes, twice as soft—as that ordinarily used in tooth pastes. Start using Pepsodent Tooth Paste today.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day— see your dentist at least twice a year

Buy it for Quality Buy it for Price..

anufactured by the HYDERABAD GOVT. SOAP FACTORY.
Sole Agents:—KOHINOOR AGENCIES, Samuel St., Bombay.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
in SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps

SAHARA GOLD AND GLOBUS GOLD

Every blade sold under Money Back Guarantee Sahara Gold & Globus men Gold yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. A trial is solicited.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Post Box 154, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

March 19.

Ryni Maru, Oyawa, Calcutta.
Jalabala, Roy, Akyab.
Varela, Danne, Busrah.
Shirala, Weatherby, Java.
Fusijama, Soltori, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

March 19.

Castalia, Kelly, Karachi.
City of Venice, Lee, Liverpool.
Shanghai Maru, Kanoli, Kobe.
Somali, Kemp, Kobe.
City of Nagpur, McLean, Karachi
Shirala, Weatherby, Karachi.
Hatkhola, Wilson, Calcutta.
Hatipara, Pyves, Calcutta.
Glender, Johnston, Rangoon.

LOADING.

March 19.

Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Barenfels for Hamburg

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalabala arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Ryni Maru:—The Graham T Co.'s steamer Ryni Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 276 passengers.

S.S. Shirala:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Shirala arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Venice:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Venice arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool with passengers.

S.S. Castalia:—The G T Co.'s steamer Castalia sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo,

S.S. City of Nagpur:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Nagpur sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Shanghai Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shanghai Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Somali:—The P & O. S N Co.'s steamer Somali sailed yesterday for Kobe with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shirala:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Shirala sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hatkhola sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatipara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hatipara sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Gleneder:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Gleneder, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 19.

1 British Soldier, 3503 Abadan, 20/3, Anglo P. Oil Co.
4 Shunko Maru 5027 Colombo 24-3 O. S. Kaisha.
5 Somali 3550 China, 21/3 M M and Co.
6 Arabia 4499 Genoa, 23/3 L Triestino A Co.
8 Shirala 4872, N F. N F, M M and Co.
9 Letitia 8161 Liverpool 24-3 Graham T. Co.
11 Karanja 4646 Durban 23-3 M M & Co.
12 Castalia 4171, Karachi, 19-3, Grahams T. Co.
14 C|o Nagpur 6289, Karachi 20|3, K Nixon & Co.
16 Dalgoma 3571 Hull 23/3 M M and Co.
17 British Sailor, 3444 Abadan 19/3 Anglo P Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

Bombay, Mar. 19.

2 Glenedan 3023, Rangoon 19/3 Scindia S. N. Co.
5 Lalita 302 Malabar Coast, 20/3 Malabar S S Co.
6 Sydney Maru 2523, Kobe, 30-3, O. S. Kaisha.
10|11, Kidderpore 3263, Japan, 1-4, 20-3 O S Kaisha
12|13 Shanghai Maru 2524 Kobe 20-3 O S Kaisha.
12|13 Gamaria 3232 Karachi, 23/3 M M and Co.
13 Jalabala, 2211 Rangoon, 21/3, Scindia S N Co.
15 Haideri 912, Karachi, 19-3, S & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Janus 3078, Rangoon, 20-3 M M. and Co.
C|R Hatipara 4893 Calcutta, 20-3, M. M. and Co.
D/E Sikh 3288 Rangoon 26-3 T. Morrison & Co.
F Rahmani 3291 Jeddah 25-3 T Morrison and Co.
M Parvati 628 N F. N F, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranpura 25-3 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1-4 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 7-4 P and O S N Co,
Narkunda 15-4 P and O S N Co
Mantua 21-4 P and O S N Co.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 27-3 M M & Co.
Durenda 17-4 M M and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/Raubax 22-3 K N Co.
Kabinga 26-3 K N Co.
City of Manchester 2-4 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels, 20|3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Djambi 28-3 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels 7-4 L Edward Ltd
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Gierfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra 26-3 M Italiana

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama 20|3, L. T. Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harve, 20|3, F. F. Campbell & Co.
President Polk 25/3 F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Kobe 14|3, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Tottori Maru, 19|3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Argen Maru 25-3 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Mooltan, 25|3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Strathnever 1-4 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 15-4 P and O S N Co.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co
Kenya 9-4 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-4 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan 26|3 P and O S N Co.
Strathnever 2-4 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 28-3 M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia 23|3 M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Letetia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sydney Maru 30-3 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 4-4 P and O S N Co.
Tottori Maru N F. N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 23-3 M M & Co.
Varela 25|3 M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gamaria N F, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Silah 26-3 T M and Co.

FOR JELDAH.

Khosrou N F T M and Co.
Rahmani 25-3 T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 23-3 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan P and O S N Co.
Strathnever P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Letetia, G. T. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, M. Italiana.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Sydney Maru O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P and O S N Co.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora M M & Co.
Varela, M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gamaria M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Silah, T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani S M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Silch, 18/3/32.
Lalita 18/3/32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 19.

S.S. Latitia for Liverpool:—5 bales wool raw M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—2560 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

For Philadelphia:—66 cases goat skin Briskey and Co.

S.S. Barenfels for Hamburg:—1000 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 600 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.; 3325 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.; 26 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 2037 bags groundnut cakes Ralli Bros.; 215 bales cotton by L O Vora; 185 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp M Nissim; 1405 bags groundnut cakes H Ramji and Co.; 2112 bags Joowari 4074 bags groundnut cakes and 679 bags linseed cakes Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—4000 bags groundnut cakes and 2560 bags linseed cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1410 bags linseed cakes and 2000 bags groundnut cakes H Ramji and Co.; 1032 bags Joowari K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—68 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co.

S.S. Sydney Maru for Kobe:—119 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 19.

S.S Latitia, Agents G Trading Co.: from Liverpool:—207 nos stone ware jars, 45 nos weights, 62 cases cotton rope, 144 cases T'ware, 50 cases screws, 600 cases machinery, 69 cases accumulators, 40 cases tragon, 40 cases looms, 501 cases cottons, 200 cases cotton yarn, 40 bales Sudan cotton, 36 loose cisterns, 21 drums colour, 101 drums dyes, 52 drums izal, 250 drums paint, 191 bundles steel, 542 bundles steel bars, 224 bundles steel rivets, 1300 bundles steel sheets, 33 bundles steel ties, 403 bundles tubes, 143 bundles iron plates, 1000 bags soda ash, 90 bags salt, 60 bags iron ears, 50 cases newspaper, 130 cases beer, 994 cases soap, 135 cases whisky, 75 bales artificial silk yarn.

From Glasgow:—150 bales cottons, 27 cases cotton thread, 65 cases canvas, 250 bales newspaper, 818 cases whisky, 25 cases rum, 1645 cases beer, 42 cases preserves, 320 cases ale, 30 cases wine, 53 cases bands, 240 bundles steel rivets, 946 bundles steel sheets, 528 bundles tubes, 275 bundles cisterns, 75 cases safety fuse, 106 casks chemicals, 50 drums pitch, 70 drums lubricating oil, 2523 loose stone ware jars, 1330 nos firebricks.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 18.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part and quiet during the latter half of the week under review, offtake being on a good scale. Ready prices for Java Sugar on the whole declined by about 2 Annas per cwt. Forward prices also declined by about 1¾ annas for February and March Shipments and by about 1 anna for April/May and June/July Shipments. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/4 and Rs. 15/2 for Ready Sugar Rs. 5/6/9 and Rs. 5/5 for February and March shipments Rs. 5/6/6 and Rs. Rs. 5/6 for April/May and Rs. 5/7 and Rs. 5/6/6 for June/July shipments.

Calcutta and Karachi markets are also reported to be dull during the week. According to the latest information, Spot rates ruling there are Rs. 10/10/6 and Rs. 14/7 respectively.

Java Market is reported very dull with prices unchanged at 6/1 Fl. per 100 Kilos. V.J.P in Java is reported to have sold during the week about 33000 tons at 6¼ Fl. to a prominent Exporter in Java.

ARRIVALS

There had been no arrivals during the week. S. S. "Arabia", S. S. Sirala and S. S. Begum are expected to arrive on about 19th 22nd and 29th instant with about 40,000, 20,000 and 25,000 bags of Java Sugar.

STOCK AND OFFTAKE

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 45,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/6- per cwt.
F. B. H.
F. B. H.
S. S. Sirala Rs. 5/5- per cwt.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 5/5/- per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 5/5/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 5/5/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 5/5/- per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June/July Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug.-Sept Rs. 5/7/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/8

London, Mar. 19.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	103
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	97-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	83-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	67
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	91-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	60-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	97-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 19.

Copper Braziesr Closed.
Yellow Metal.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge.
Tin Inglish Ingots.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 18.

Spot Prices.

Description	17-3-32	10-3-32
Bengals F. G.	183	183
Punjab F. G.	181	181
Rajputana F. G.	183	183
Broach F. G.	.....	.....
Oomra Fine	207	208
C. P. No. 1, Fine	219	220
C. P. No. 2, Fine	212	213

Futures.

Hedge Contract	17-3-32	10-3-32
Bengals-March	179	179
Broach-April/May	212	214
Oomra F. March	204	205

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH.

	1932 Bales	1931 Bales.
Bengals	9448	4851
Oomras	25979	39885
Dholleras	6895	6922
Broach	14830	17916
Southerns	182	1550
Persians	166	.....
Americans	487	154
Egyptians	9335	4746
E. Africans	8031	5216
Other Sorts	25	.....
TOTAL	75878	81240

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	Nil.
Continent	164
China	Nil.
Japan	144400
Coast Ports	Nil.
Total	14564

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	1046
China, Japan and Coast Ports	17930
Total	18976

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 17TH MARCH.

1931-32	1930-31
1083862	2246874

EXPORTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 17TH MARCH.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	12825	49213
Continent	30367	319000
China	144666	198860
Japan	341097	918042
Coast Ports	21473	11153
U. S. A.	25	281
Total	600453	1496551

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1931 to 17th March 1932 107,864 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 17th March 1932 438,112 bales.

Same period last year 434,394 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th March 1932 603,348 bales.

Same time last year 954,259 bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932 195,001 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 17th March 1932 78,921 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 66,480 bales.

STERLING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest rices.
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent. 1933 Notes)	£101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 57 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0 12 0
Bengal Iron 7½ per cent. Preferece	£ 0 6 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 71 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0 9 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy).	£ 0 10 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0 7 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	£ 0 16 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£103 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ per cent. Debs.	£ 75 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	£ 75 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 1 13 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1 9 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ per cent. Deb.	£ 61 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel 3 per cent. Debentures	£ 98 0 0
Tata Power 7½ per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£101 10 0
Brazilian 5 per cent. Funding Loan (1914)	£ 66 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7½ per cent. Ord. A Stock	£ 19 10 0
Canadian pacific Rly. Com. Stock	doll. 22 5 0
French per cent. Rentes	
1915 London Issue	£ 25 15 0
San Paulo Coffee 7½ per cent. (1926)	£ 65'10 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th March 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,00 00 000	
Public Deposits	7,33 14 000	
Other Deposits	61,34 59 000	
Loans against securities per contra	—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	4,00 00 000	
Contingent Liabilities	—	
Sundries	1,05 26 000	
Rupees	84,35 49 000	

ASSETS.

Government securities	15,11 06 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,54 000	
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	13,50 00 000	
Loans	9,92 68 000	
Cash Credits	24,41 00 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,68 92 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	36 54 000	
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2,68 98 000	
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—	
Sundries	46 41 000	
Balances with other Banks	33 93 000	
	75,98 06 000	
Cash	8,37 43 000	
Rupees	84,35 49 000	

The above balance sheet includes—:

Deposits in London £1,857,500.
Advances and Investments in London £1,688,300.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £256,200.
Percentage 11.35.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 8,40,000 increase.
Other Deposits Rs. 8,52,000 increase.
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra Rs. 50,00,000 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 51,92,000 increase.
Loans Rs. 3,09,000 increase.
Cash Credits Rs. 4,11,000 increase.
Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 41,41,000 increase.
Cash Rs. 2,51,000 decrease.
Percentage 11.35.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 19.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/13/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	2-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	2-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 19.

T T London on Berlin	15.34-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.06-1/2
T T London on Brussels	26.12
T T London on Madrid	48.40
T T London on Milan	70.59
T T London on Berne	18.87
T T London on Paris	92.78
T T London on Prague	122.25
T T London New York Closing Rate	3.64-7/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-3/16

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes Sellers Mar/Apl. 26
Barletta Russo per lb. Sellers Mar/Apl. 27/
Wheat South Australian, Parcels. Sellers Apl/May £8/8/9
Wheat Croice White Karachi Parcels.
Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta. March per cwt	8/ paid
C. & F. Bombay. March per cwt	8/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi. March per cwt	8/0-1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 19.

May	6.72
July	6.90
October	7.12
December	7.30
January 1933	7 38
Middling Spot	6.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 19.

March	6.63
May	6.72
Middling Spot	6.68

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	——
May	——
July	——

New York. Noon Call.

March	——
May	——
July	——

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

March 1932	5.02	4.98
April 1932		4.95
May 1932	4.99	4.94
June 1932		4.95
July 1932	4.99	4.95
August 1932		4.96
September 1932		4.97
October 1932	5.03	4.98
November 1932		5.00
December 1932		5.04
January 1933	5.09	5.06
February 1932		5.08
March 1932		5.10
Middling Spot		5.28

EGYPTIAN VOTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Sakellaridis March	6.88
May	6.93
July	7.12
October	7.32
November	7.42
December	7.48
January 1933	7.53
F.G.F. Spot	7.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19,

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.88
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.00
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.12
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.50
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.65
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.80
Bengal Good	5.16
Bengal Fully Good	4.26
Bengal Fine	4.36
Scinde Fully Good	4.26
Scinde Fine	4.36
Scinde Superfine	4.46

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 19.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton. Sellers Mar/Apl £13/0/0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/ Continent Sellers Mar/Apl. £11/7/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £11/0/0
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton. Sellers Apl/May £8/8/9
Linseed Bombay (London). Sellers Mar/Apl £12/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 19.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Sellers April 14/1-1/2
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Sellers May/Aug. 15/1-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 19.

Demand Bills 3.63.62

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 19.

Spot	18-1/16
Forward	18-1/8

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street.

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

Poona Weather Report

POONA, March 20.

The western disturbance has caused a rise in temperature along the Northwest Frontier and now lies as low pressure in the area over Baluchistan. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Orissa with a few falls in Bengal. The temperature is generally above normal in the northwest India, being markedly high in Baluchistan and Sind.

The chief amounts of rainfall:—Cuttack three inches; Cherrapunji three-quarters; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Gauhati and Chittagong a half; Dhubri, Balasore, Shillong and Darjeeling a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province. Thunderstorm and rain will continue in Assam and Orissa and increase in Bengal and may extend in Chita Nagpur. —A.P.

PANCH MAHALS' 131H "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, March 19.

The thirteenth "Dictator" of Panch Mahals, who was arrested yesterday for opening a Congress House and issuing a warrant against the Sub-Inspector, Dohad, was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operation of the unlawful association, and was sentenced by Mr. V. B. Syad, F. C. Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default to 6 months more

A Congress volunteer was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default to 6 months more.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 18.

(In Thousands.)

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1930/31	Week 1931.	Bales.
Total in sight (Excluding Linters)	13,224	201	11,973	92	"
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America, (Excluding Linters)	4 047	142	3,649	z 75	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,562	295	5,464	157	"
Of which to Japan	1,909	120	868	29	"
Of which to China	861	10	272	4	"
Of which to G. B.	937	30	932	21	"
Of Which to Germany	1,214	46	1,414	57	"
Stock at New York	.....	206	.....	229	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	 4,479		1.....	3,381	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns.	... 1 907		.....	1,379	"
World's Visible Supply	... 10,969		.....	10,248	"
Of which American Cotton	... 9,064		.....	7,579	"
Forwarded to world's mills (Excluding Linters)	9 366	391	7,485	194	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,829	136	8,224	77	"

Document from the assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932

FIVE HUNDRED FAINT: THREE COLLAPSE & DIE

SYDNEY BRIDGE OPENING EXCITEMENT SEQUEL

300 Children Lost, But Found By Midnight

DOCTOR. DECLARES DE GROOTE SANE

LONDON, March 19.

Sydney.—As a result of the excitement of the opening of the New Sydney Bridge, three persons collapsed and died and five-hundred fainted.

Three-hundred children were lost but found by midnight.

DE GROOTE DECLARED SANE

At the request of Colonel Campbell, leader of the "New Guard" a doctor has examined the Irish born De Groote, whose spectacular premature "opening" of the harbour bridge amused the world, and has declared him sane.

Meantime, the Australian ex-Servicemen's Association deprecate De Groote's Act, and Prime Minister Lyons will investigate the affair.—Reuter's Special.

"NO—CONFIDENCE" IN MEERUT CHAIRMAN

Motion Lost In Municipal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, March 18.

At a specially convened meeting of the Meerut Municipal Board the motion of "no-confidence" against Kazi Nazmuddin Ahmed, Chairman, the notice of which was given on March 3, was taken up.

Mr. Sami moved his motion of "no-confidence" against the Chairman. As two of the signatories had already left the meeting the motion secured six votes. As it failed to carry with it the assent of half of the total number of the members of the Board, the resolution was declared lost.

The meeting was then adjourned.

No Communal Fanaticism

JAMMU, March 19.

The Publicity Officer Jammu Tawi wires under date March 19.

Mr. B. Lawther, Inspector-General of Police, reports from Rajouri that there has been little fanaticism locally, trouble near Seri having been caused by marauding gangs from north.

In the villages of Chitam, Bathuni and Sarnu, for instance, both Hindus and Mahommedans stated that they had lived peacefully together throughout the trouble. In smaller hamlets they said Hindus and Mahommedans had to flee together when a mob came and at Charan seven Moslem houses were looted because their owners afforded shelter to Hindus or their property.

Prisoners numer 160 including 14 leaders.—A.P.

AFTER 40 YEARS OF WANDERING

How Israelites Arrived In Palestine

Valuable Egyptian Discoveries

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Contemporary evidence of the children of Israel arriving in Palestine after forty years of wandering has been discovered during recent excavations in Palestine, Egypt and Iraq according to Sir Charles Marston, who has received reports of three archaeological expeditions. He says that urgent letters written on clay tablets have been found at Tell-el-Amarna, Egypt, from governors of cities in Palestine, imploring their suzerains, the Pharoahs, to send soldiers to defend the country against a strange army of invading warriors called "Habira" which is believed to be none other than Israelites from dates given by Joshua's destruction of Jericho.

If explorers can find the Jericho tablet giving Pharaohs' answer to these appeals, the whole chain of evidence would be complete.

MORE-LOOMS-PER-WEAVER SYSTEM

Manchester Weavers' Conference Rejects

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The Weavers' Amalgamation Deegate Conference at Manchester has rejected the proposed agreement regarding more-looms-per-weaver system.—Reuter's Special.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF RESIGNATION

Chairman Who Cannot "Break Law"

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Mr. B. P. Pain who resigned Chairmanship of the Howrah Municipality on March 1 on the ground that he had been unable to persuade himself to break law and to keep pace with the present Congress movement under the auspices of which he was elected, to-day informed the Vice-Chairman that it was impossible for him to withdraw his resignation under the present conditions. He has also asked the Government to accept the resignation as soon as possible.

It will be remembered that the Municipality recorded confidence in Mr. Pain and urged him to reconsider his decision on March 7. —A. P.

MR. ANDREWS IN MEERUT DEFENCE

Summoned To Appear Before Court To-day

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, March 19.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who recently returned to India from abroad has wired from Shantiniketan to the Judge trying the Meerut Conspiracy Case that he had received the summons asking him to appear before the Court as a defence witness. He has further prayed that he might be fixed for some other date as 18 March does not suit him.

The Judge it is understood has wired back that he should appear on the 21st of March.

Repression Denounced In Assembly

M. L. A. QUOTES GITA TO SHOW HOW REPRESSION LEADS TO REVOLUTION

ALLEGED MAITREATMENT OF WOMEN IN JAILS CRITICISED IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Harbans Singh Brar moved economy cut in respect of the Home Department. He criticized "the unsatisfactory administration of Ordinances in malreatment of women in jails placing respectable people in C Class and innumerable lathi charges throughout the country." In particular he emphasised how the District Magistrate of Ferozepur openly asked a nominated member at a District Board meeting to vote for Government on a resolution. He warned Government against all these abuses of law.

"RUTHLESS REPRESSION".

Pandit Sen opposing the demand said that policy of Government was "ruthless and unalloyed repression". Even women who had in former days remained in seclusion came out in open field for defiance of law.

Mr. Gunjalal quoted from Bhagvat Gita to show how repression would only lead to revolution.

NOT JUSTIFIED IN MADRAS.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi held that the policy of Government after the Second Round Table Conference was entirely dictated by Government from England presided over by Conservative Sir Samuel Hoare who directed repression to stifle boycott movement in order to help his interests in Lancashire. Extension of ordinances to Madras Presidency was the least justified as according to Government statement itself there was no breach of Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

DEMAND CARRIED.

Sir James Crerar did not think it proper to waste time in repeating arguments which he had put during the course of the debate for full two days on a motion six weeks ago and which was thrown out by a large majority.

The demand was carried.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Mr. Thampan next moving a cut to the extent recommended by the Retrenchment Committee said that Public Services Commission was merely an advisory body without final authority and controlled by the Secretary of State. He urged reduction of two members out of five as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked Government to communicate with the Secretary of State and secure the same position and privileges to the Public Services Commission which they had given to Service Commissions of Dominions and Colonies. If efficiency and independence was to be obtained it could be done only by giving absolute and unmitigated power to the Public Service Commission and its members should not be admitted to any other service.

RS. 500 PAY PROPOSED.

Mr. Ranga Iyer considered the present pay of members was exhorbitant and suggested five hundred rupees as Mahatma Gandhi had proposed. He asked whether person like Sir Hari Singh Gour who was an eminent jurist and lawyer would not make an ideal Chairman on Rs. 500 per mensem. (Laughter). Sir Hari Singh Gour had fabulous wealth and had never cared for money (renewed laughter).

MOTION REJECTED.

Guillotine fell and the House divided and Mr. Thampan's motion was rejected by 51 votes to 23 Independents remaining neutral.

All other demands were thereafter passed and the House adjourned till Wednesday owing to Holi holidays.—A. P.

MISSING AIRMAN'S PAPERS FOUND

Atlantic Flight Echo

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Amsterdam—A bundle of papers belonging to the American airman Parker Cramer who was lost last September in attempting to fly from America to Europe via Greenland was found on the Atlantic by a Dutch trawler. Despite long immersion the papers which have been handed to the United States Consulate are identifiable as dead airman's flying licence permission for the Atlantic flight, a letter from his mother, and a description of his Bellanca seaplane.

"OBJECTIONABLE PROPAGANDA"

Bangalore Ban On Siddik Hussein

From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, March 18.

An order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation, issued by Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, District Magistrate, Bangalore, was served to-day on Mr. Siddik Hussain alias Deendar Chennabasaweswar, preventing him from carrying on religious propaganda in Bangalore City for a period of one year.

The text of the order inter alia states:—

Whereas the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, has reported to me that Siddik Hussain alias Chennabasaweswar, who visited the State in 1926 pretending to be an avatar of Chennabasaweswar and delivering lectures and carrying on propaganda which caused considerable unrest and excitement among the Lingayat community and who was consequently restrained in his activities in Bangalore City by an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by the City Magistrate, Bangalore City, has recently arrived in Bangalore and resumed his objectionable activities, I hereby prohibit, for a period of one year from to-day, within the limits of the Bangalore city and a radius of 5 miles all round, the said Siddik Hussain or any of his followers or agents from the public utterance of cries, the singing of songs, the playing of music, exhibition of dissemination of pictures or of any other object or thing in support of the said propaganda.

TWO BIG FLIGHTS THIS WEEK-END

Attempt To Break Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Two big flights are scheduled to begin during the week-end.

Mr. C. W. A. Scott arrived at Lympne this afternoon and if weather is favourable, he will leave to-morrow on an attempt to break the record for England-Australia flight of eight-and-half days.

Mr. Mollison has also arrived at Lympne and is in readiness to start on England-Cape record attempt via West Africa.

"CONTRABAND DRUGS & FIRE ARMS"

Three Accused Discharged In Alleged Conspiracy

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Charges under Opium Act, Dangerous Drugs Act and Arms Act were framed to-day by Mr. P. C. Ghosh, Special Magistrate, Alipore, against Ahmed Shah, a Peshawari and 45 others including a Chinese woman.

The prosecution case was that the accused who consisted of European, Chinese, Japanese Indians and Peshawaris were engaged in a conspiracy extending from India to Japan to traffic in contraband drugs and fire arms. Opium was brought from Rampur, Jaipur, Delhi and other places in Upper India sometimes by messengers and sometimes in motor cars specially fitted with secret chambers. They were despatched by vessels to Rangoon, China and Japan and from the latter country cocaine was imported. Cocaine was generally dumped in the river of Diamond Harbour whence boatmen picked them by arrangements. It was further alleged that firearms and ammunition were also imported.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Three were dischargd.—A. P.

New Governor Of Assam Knighted

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Mr. Michael Keane, the new Governor of Assam, was received at the Buckingham Palace by the King and knighted.—Reuter's Special.

Rangoon.—Increased police force quartered for six months in portion of Hlegu-Siwnsgin-Nirsg-Rangoon-Pegu road owing to its disturbed and dangerous state and conduct of the inhabitants thereof will remain for another three months from April 1. —A.P.

EVERTON SCORE HUNDREDTH GOAL OF SEASON

Arsenal's Chances Of Achieving Double Prejudiced

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES

LONDON, March 19.

There was foretaste of Cup Final at Highbury where attendance of sixty-thousand included many supporters of Newcastle, who unable to obtain Wembley tickets, came down with Scottish Rugger clans from North and saw boat-race with them, afterwards parting for respective battle grounds.

It was clear that there was nothing to choose between teams. Perhaps dovetailing of Newcastles, halves and forwards forms slightly sounder basis for Wembley, but on the contrary, opportunities with shooting power and speed like Hulme, Bastin and Lambert might decide the issue.

3 GOALS IN 6 MINUTES.

Everton, who scored the hundredth goal of the season to-day, prejudiced Arsenal's chances of achieving a double.

Thirty-five thousand persons cheered three goals they put on within six minutes of the opening, through Stein and Dean (twice). Dean later achieved hat trick. Everton are in all-conquering form.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 19.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Newcastle 0; Birmingham 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Blackburn 1, Liverpool 3; Blackpool 1, Aston Villa 3; Derby 1, Chelsea 0; Everton 4, Huddersfield 1; Manchester City 1, Middlesborough 2; Portsmouth 2, Grimsby 0; Sheffield United 2, Leicester 2; Sunderland 3, Bolton 0; West Bromwich 3, West Ham 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Nottingham 1; Bradford City 0, Bradford 0; Bristol City 4, Preston 2; Bury 0, Stoke 1; Leeds 1, Manchester United 4; Millwall 1, Wolverhampton 2; Notts County 1, Chesterfield 1; Oldham 2, Southampton 0; Plymouth 4, Burnley 0; Port Vale 0, Charlton 1; Swansea 1, Tottenham 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentford 2, Swindon 0; Cardiff 0, Bournemouth 0; Coventry 3, Torquay 1; Exeter 4, Clapton Orient 3; Fulham 3, Brighton 0; Gillingham 1, Bristol Rovers 0; Luton 4, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Northampton 5, Crystal Palace 0; Reading 2, Watford 1; Southend 5, Mansfield 2; Thames 1, Norwich 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Barrow 3, Doncaster 2; Chester 3, Tranmere 1; Darlington 4, Accrington 1; Gateshead 3, Crewe 3; Halifax 1, Wrexham 0; Hartlepools 1, Rotherham 4; Hull 1, Southport 0; Lincoln 1, York 1; New Brighton 1, Rochdale 1; Walsall 3, Carlisle 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 5, Hamilton 0; Ayr 5, Cowdenbeath 0; Dundee 4, Airdrieonians 1; Falkirk 4, Dundee United 0; Leith 0, Morton 2; Motherwell 1, Partick 0; Rangers 3, Kilmarnock 0; St. Mirren 1, Celtic 2; Third Lanark 3, Hearts 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (Second Div.)

Albion 4, Queen of South 0; Arbroath 2, East Fife 0; Armadale 1, East Stirling 0; Edinburgh 2, Alloa 4; Dunfermline 0, Brechin 1; Hibernians 0, Dumbarton 1; Kings Park 5, Boness 0; Montrose 3, Stenhousemuir 2; Raith Rovers 0, Forfar 2; St. Johnstone 0, St. Bernard's 2.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

Blackheath 12, Birkenhead Park 8; Coventry 33, Leicester 10; Devonport Services 8, Bath 16; Llanelly 28, R. A. F. 8; Newport 24, Gloucester 0; United Services 9, Bristol 0; Cardiff 3, Swansea 13; Neath 18, Oxford University 5; Heriotonians 26, Royal High School 6; Stewartonians 9, Edinburgh Institute 5.—Reuter.

BROUGHTON BEAT HULL.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 19.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Broughton 13, Hull 11; Castleford 24, Batley 14; Dewsbury 15, St. Helens 12; Hull Kingston Rovers 24, Bradford 7; Leigh 7, Warrington 14; Salford 24, Barrow 8; St. Helens Recreation 22, Oldham 3; Wigan 19, Widnes 15; York 21, Bramley 5.

SWINTON BEAT WAKEFIELD.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 19.

In the semi-finals of Rugby League Cup, Halifax drew with Leeds with two points each at Huddersfield and Swinton beat Wakefield by seven points to four at Rochdale.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 19.

In women's international cross country race England beat France, by 13 points to 22.

S. AUSTRALIA SCORES IN SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 19.

Sydney.—The following are to-day's closing scores in final match of Sheffield Shield season which commenced here to-day.

South Australia 272.

New South Wales nine for two.

S. AFRICANS SCORE 98 FOR ONE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 19.

Perth.—The following are to-day's Wolosing scores in final match of the South African tour:

Western Australia 183.

South Africans 93 for one (Mitchell 56 not out).

POLICE CLASH WITH RIVER THIEVES

Rangoon Shooting Incident

RANGOON, Mar. 19

A shooting incident occurred last night on the Rangoon river when two police constables who were attacked by river thieves opened fire, hitting one and capturing two including the injured.

For some time past thieves have been active in the river and police patrols met with resistance once when they attempted to arrest some of them.

Last night, police patrol armed with shots guns while crossing the river in Sampan to pick up a Sub-Inspector, a party of thieves came upon them in another sampan. Police first fired in the air to scare them away but as the thieves still approached them and attacked them police shot one in the leg knocking him overboard when others jumped into the water but police party picked the injured and also caught another thief and later brought them to Rangoon where the injured has been admitted into hospital.—A. P.

ORNAMENTS ORDERED TO BE RETURNED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

On an application made by Hasmokhlal for the return of ornaments attached by the police from his house in lieu of a fine of Rs. 500 imposed on his cousin, Sarabhai Parikh, the Additional City Magistrate passed orders today for the return of those ornaments.

"REPORT YOURSELF TO POLICE."

Shantilal Mehta an employee in the Calico Mill has been served with a notice signed by the District Magistrate requiring him to report himself to the police every Saturday and not to take part in the civil disobedience movement. —A. P.

PRODUCTION & EXPORT OF RUBBER

International Scheme Impossible

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Hague—Government in a communique states that the British and Dutch Governments have come to the conclusion that it is impossible under present conditions to frame and operate international scheme to guarantee effective regulation of production and export of rubber.—Reuter's Special.

"BEER KING" JAILED

For Manipulating Co.'s Balance Sheet

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Berlin—Sentence of three months' imprisonment and fine of ten thousand marks were imposed on Katzenellenbogen "Beer King", Managing Director of Schultheiss Brewery, for manipulating Company's balance sheet.

Other Directors were acquitted on charge of being implicated.

Two Youths Jailed For Distributing Bulletins

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

Two youths were tried to-day on a charge of distributing the local Congress bulletins and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

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